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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE—NEW HAVEN, CONN.

June 22-26, 1931

Headquarters: Sterling Law Buildings

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

(Subject to Revision)

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 2:30 P.M.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

Charles E. Clark, Dean, Yale University Law School
Edwin M. Borchard, Professor of Law, Yale University Law School
George S. Godard, State Librarian of Connecticut

RESPONSE—S. D. Klapp, Minneapolis Bar Association Library

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT—Rosamond Parma

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Arthur S. McDaniel

COMMUNICATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEES. REGISTRATION

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 2:30 P.M.

ROUND TABLE

S. D. Klapp, Minneapolis Bar Association, presiding.
 William R. Roalfe, Duke University Law School, will open the discussion on proposals for changes in the policy of the Association. (See p. 60)
 Mr. Roalfe will be followed by three other members of the Association and the subject will then be open for general discussion. Be sure to read Mr. Roalfe's letter and come prepared.
 Report of Committee on Incorporation.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1931, 8:30 P.M.

JOINT MEETING WITH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES.

Program in charge of Miss Skogh, President, N.A.S.L.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1931

HARTFORD DAY

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1931, 2:30 P.M.

ADDRESSES

"Latin American Law," John T. Vance, Law Librarian of the Library of Congress
 "The Harvard Law School Library," Eldon R. James, Librarian
 "Cataloging and Classification in a Modern Law Library," Frederick C. Hicks, Yale Law School Library
 "Method of Handling Continuations at the University of Michigan," Hobart R. Coffey, Librarian, University of Michigan Law Library

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1931, 6:00 P.M.

JOINT BANQUET OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library, Toastmaster. Speakers to be announced

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1931, 10:00 A.M.

ROUND TABLE ON BAR ASSOCIATION LIBRARY PROBLEMS

E. A. Feazel, Librarian, Cleveland Law Library Association, presiding
 W. H. Alexander, Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, will discuss "The A.B.C. of Bar Library Cooperation."
 Mr. S. D. Klapp, Librarian, Minnesota Bar Association Library, and Miss Olive C. Lathrop, Librarian, Detroit Bar Association Library, will also present practical subjects for discussion.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1931, 2:30 P.M.

ADDRESSES

"Session Laws," Dr. G. E. Wire, Worcester, Mass.
 "Law and Its Ideals," Mrs. W. F. Marshall, Mississippi State Library.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

ELECTION AND INDUCTION OF OFFICERS

ADJOURNMENT

(See pp. 87-88 for information regarding dormitory accommodations)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

THIRD SESSION

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1930

The third session was called to order by Vice-President Klapp at 10:00 A.M. in conference room 9 of the Biltmore Hotel. Mr Klapp called upon Miss Rosamond Parma to preside over the round table.

Miss Parma: I think the work of the law library in general may be typified by service. I think service has been the key note of all their aims. Service to a special class of patrons. The university law library has specialized in pleasing its faculty, students and certain research workers. The bar association libraries have bent all their energies to pleasing members of the bar. County libraries have pleased their clientele from the bench and bar. The State libraries have specialized in pleasing the members of the government, the law making and judiciary bodies. That has been the attitude of the past, but no longer are we trying to please only our own special groups. We must render a broader service. We are fortunate in having with us two men who can point the way where we can broaden our service.

Miss Parma thereupon presented Dr Augustus F. Kuhlman, Associate Director of the University of Chicago libraries, who read a paper on "The demand of social research upon law libraries."

Mr. Mettee: Is there such a thing as a bibliography of those books that should be in a law library?

Dr. Kuhlman: No. This bibliography is exclusive, rather than selective. It attempts to describe all criminal records. It doesn't attempt to tell what should be in the law library. That depends on local conditions. Two suggestive programs should be worked out: 1. A list of those things which should be in all libraries, and 2. What should go into law libraries in connection with the larger law schools.

Mr. Mettee: Is there such a thing as a list of say 200 books which should be catalogued right away?

Dr. Kuhlman: No list, if you want to get the best books. The Chicago University was very active at one time, but not so in recent years. The same thing is true of the Journal of Criminology. At Columbia University during the past year has been a survey to determine whether an Institute of Criminology should be organized and where it should be located. The Johns Hopkins Law Institute has prepared an important report which will indicate to some extent the kind of material which should be included in law libraries. I am very open on all that I have said. The time is ripe to pool all of our best interests.

Miss Parma: I want to thank Dr Kuhlman for his splendid talk and for showing us our duty.

Dr William M. Randall, Associate Professor, Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, was then introduced and read a paper on "Cataloging of legal material for non-legal purposes." See p. 55)

Miss Parma: I think that paper was very interesting, but the task seems very large.

Miss Parma then proceeded to take up the topics which had been suggested for discussion at this time.

The first topic was "A supplement to the Handlist of American statute law." A letter was read from Miss Rowena U. Compton. (See p. 58)

Mr. Cole: There is too much there. What we want is a supplement to what we already have.

Miss Parma: Would this supplement be such a large matter?

Mr. Cole: I would like to see some changes made in the Supplement from the original. First the handlist is plainly trying to do two things and falls between both. One is to make a catalogue of Massachusetts State Library and show how all volumes are bound. The other plan that they had was to make a bibliography of sessions and Session Laws. Mr Babbitt made another mistake in taking as his unit a period of time instead of a book, which is the proper unit for any catalogue or library.

Mr. Mettee: I move that there be a committee of three appointed to devise a supplement to handle statutes.

President Schenk: I suggest that this be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act. This is a question that we haven't enough time to discuss. Mr. Strawn has been trying to find the proposed constitutional amendments.

Miss Parma: Shall we refer it back to the Executive Committee and give them power to act?

President Schenk: Mr Strawn has had someone working on proposed constitutional amendments. It is those that haven't gotten past the Legislatures that we are having a hard time finding. There seems to be a demand for this sort of thing. Silas H. Strawn is Past President of the American Bar Association. His publication is forth-coming and may be helpful. Our Association according to the Treasurer's report has a little money and inasmuch as we sponsored one publication, I am not so sure but that it might be worth while to sponsor the addition of a Supplement and that is why it should be referred to the Executive Committee as to whether it would be necessary or not. In order to bring this to a focus, unless there is opposition to the contrary, our records will show that it was the consensus of this meeting that a handbook or supplement be prepared. If there is no opposition this will stand.

Miss Parma: The second topic, "Regional cooperation in the development of special collections," was submitted by Mr. Roalfe and I will call on him at this time.

Mr. Roalfe: I suppose that the main reason that this topic occurred to me was because we have been considering it in our local field. After we began our collection here we saw at once that the limited funds that were available would have to be used for building up a basic library for the students, faculty and others studying in particular fields. It became apparent that the job was out of reach. Consequently it seemed very clear that the best way to build up an extensive collection of legal material was to have libraries in one general region work out a definite program of development, allocating to each a particular field or particular fields to which additions should be made. Thus in a community like

this we would be able to divide our efforts between the University of Southern California, and the County Library and any other such libraries as would develop in the future. The various fields would thus be covered. One of the very expensive collections which should be available especially in California would be on Spanish and Latin American material. You know how difficult it is to get and how expensive it would be. We have in a tentative way been thinking of ways and means. We feel that the County Library and the University Library should attempt to meet this growing demand and have available all material that can be collected. There is a small collection on this material at the Huntington Library, but unfortunately this does not add much to what we need.

Miss Parma: I wonder if this has been tried in any section. I have been anxious to try it up north. We can't make a very great library out of any of them, but one could specialize in Spanish Law, another in Australian, etc.

President Schenk: In Chicago 28 years ago an agreement was entered into between libraries there to the effect that inasmuch as the school libraries needed the books for the tools of the schools, the libraries would set off rather definite fields. For example, The Law Institute was very strong in Statute Laws and the early history of English and American laws. Northwestern developed a very fine foreign collection. We laid off of both subjects. Due to the fact that distances at that time were greater because of inconvenience of transportation and inadequate telephone service, there was considerable opposition and I think each of the libraries failed to live up to the spirit of the agreement. I have a feeling that as wise trustees of funds we are making a mistake in cutting each others throats. This has happened in several schools. Some of the material is not available. With new methods of transportation and new processes of reproduction I believe that there should be more cooperation. In regard to American Session Laws, at the present time if we had six, eight, or ten complete collections distributed over the United States we would be giving better service than we are now with them divided up. I would add what was said by a Professor of Social Science that for research students who are engaged in that sort of the work the University should provide transportation, rather than trying to house collections which are almost impossible.

Mr. Poole: Certain attempts have been made in New York City to limit purchasing, but nothing seemed to be very feasible. The Bar Association appeared to require everything. We found that attorneys were not content, in working up some difficult matter, to get part of their stuff from our place, part at Columbia, or elsewhere. No scheme has been very workable with us. The books cannot be transferred, because according to our By-laws books cannot leave the building.

Miss Parma: In San Francisco libraries books are transferred from one Library to another. We have not been developing with any set idea of one library handling any particular subject. I imagine in any case it is a question for different localities to settle.

Mr. McDaniel: The New York Public Library has a very complete Document Room and we depend on them in that way.

Miss Parma: Topic 3, "Reprinting of articles in legal periodicals for the use of students," I brought up this topic. I notice the Association of American

Law Schools are reprinting and I wonder if this Association would make copies of those articles that are used most.

President Schenk: The Association of American Law Schools has started something which is a real contribution to all libraries. There is another question which has been brought up and that is the question of violation of the copyright. I am sure that Miss Parma had this feeling that our Association could well afford to cooperate with the Association of American Law Schools. Here is a case where it might be well for this Association to tell the A. of A.L.S. that we view their work with pleasure and that we would be glad to cooperate and have a committee for that purpose if they so desire.

Where we have any hunch that we will need any quantity of any certain article, quantities of reprints are secured. But it is impossible to secure copies of things that were printed some twenty years ago.

Miss Parma: The fourth topic, "Questionnaire on the appropriations for law school libraries," Miss Moylan of Iowa asked to have brought up.

Mr. Mettee: I would like to ask how many libraries here are serving the United States Courts? Do you get an appropriation for it?

President Schenk: There was some discussion about the appropriations of law school libraries. Miss Moylan's letter indicated that what she had in mind was the question of getting material together as to salaries of employees, amount of appropriations for books and for the type of books that were bought out of the appropriations and if they were budgeted for statute laws, textbooks, continuations, periodicals, etc. We are asked so many times how much continuations cost? This depends on how many states you subscribe for, etc. Several law school libraries are anxious to know what is happening in other law schools. I think our Executive Committee might well consider the question and ask that a committee be appointed to find out this information.

Mr. Clayton: I move that this matter and the one preceding be referred to the Executive Committee. Carried.

President Schenk resumed the chair.

Miss Parma, Chairman of the Committee on Education for Law Librarianship reported progress and asked that the committee be continued. It was so ordered.

The Report of the Auditing Committee was submitted as follows:

To the American Assn of Law Libraries:

The Auditing Committee has examined the checks, vouchers and bank balances of the Treasurer of this Association and has found them correct.

Respectfully submitted,
Anna M. Ryan, Chairman
Andrew Hartman Mettee

The report of the Committee was accepted.

Mr A. J. Small presented the following resolutions and moved their adoption to appear on the records of the Association. This motion was unanimously carried.

WHEREAS, The All-Wise Creator, whose infinite wisdom surpasseth our understanding, hath removed from our midst and earthly habitation our good friend and fellow member, Richard L. Crump; and

WHEREAS, We duly appreciate the memory of our departed frater, and reconcile ourselves in the thought that his spiritual body has entered into a greater and more useful realm, yet we mourn his loss, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we, as the members of the American Association of Law Libraries, extend our sympathy and fraternal greetings to the bereaved family with the assurance that our hearts are responsive in this hour of affliction, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and that a copy be placed on file in the office of the secretary of this association.

Done by vote of the association assembled at Los Angeles, California this 26th day of June, 1930.

WHEREAS, In the course of human events death has removed from our midst a friend and frater; and

WHEREAS, On November 4, 1929 Ralph H. Wilkin passed from his earthly habitation to that realm from which no traveler ever returns.

BE IT RESOLVED, That it was with sincere regret that the word was received of the death of our esteemed friend, Ralph H. Wilkin; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we convey to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy in their bereavment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to them and that a copy be filed with the records of the association.

Done by vote of the association assembled in the City of Los Angeles, California this 26th day of June, 1930.

WHEREAS, The annual conference of the American Association of Law Libraries, assembled in the City of Los Angeles, June 23-28, 1930, met with such hearty and responsive cooperation and welcome that we, the members thereof, feel due recognition and appreciation should be given, and in a small way our gratitude should be made known and expressed to the several individuals and institutions contributing to the success of our meeting; THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED, That this association extend greetings and thanks to Mr. T. W. Robinson, Librarian of the Bar Association of Los Angeles County, for his cordial greetings and untiring efforts in promoting the hospitality accorded us;

To the Bancroft-Whitney Company for the generous side trip to Santa Monica and the splendid luncheon at the club house; also, the kindly words of greeting by its officers;

To the management of the Biltmore Hotel who accorded us privileges and excellent rooms for our meetings;

To the press of Los Angeles which gave generous space for the proceedings of our meetings and favorable comments;

To the officers of our association for the past year, our thanks are extended for their unselfish and untiring efforts on our behalf; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the expressions herein contained be conveyed by the secretary of the association to Mr. Robinson and the other individuals and institutions named.

Done by unanimous vote of the association in the City of Los Angeles, California this 26th day of June, 1930.

WHEREAS, The Index to Legal Periodicals and the Law Library Journal has for some years been under the able editorship of Professor Eldon R. James, and

WHEREAS, At the annual meeting, the American Association of Law Libraries in conference assembled unanimously voted the following resolution.

BE IT RESOLVED, That a sincere vote of thanks be extended to Professor Eldon R. James for his continued untiring interest and excellent work on the Index and Journal; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Professor James and a copy filed with the records of the association.

Done in the City of Los Angeles, California this 26th day of June, 1930.

WHEREAS, The Standard Legal Directory Company has for some years been cooperating with the American Association of Law Libraries in preparing a correct list of law libraries and librarians throughout the country and giving free copies of their directory to the members of the association; and

WHEREAS, The members of this association and the association itself appreciate the courtesies shown and their cooperation with the association, and we express our appreciation in a small way by adopting the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Association of Law Libraries in annual conference assembled in the City of Los Angeles, June 23-28, 1930, extend to the Standard Legal Directory Company our sincere thanks and appreciation for their publication courtesies and cooperation; and,

BE IT RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Standard Legal Directory Company and that a copy be placed on file in the office of the secretary of the association.

Done by unanimous vote of the association in the City of Los Angeles, California this 26th day of June, 1930.

At this point, Mr T. W. Robinson asked for the floor.

Mr. Robinson: There has grown up in the legal world, both in the magazines and in the newspapers and in the courts a custom that causes us no little annoyance and might be corrected. It is the matter of important legislation being unscientifically quoted so often. I refer to those acts which are generally known as the Jones Act, the Volstead Act, etc. The papers refer to them as such and the courts refer to them as such. It is unscientific and undignified. I believe it would be proper for the American Association of Law Libraries to go on record requesting the courts to give a scientific reference to all legislation, by referring to Acts of Congress of a certain year. We spend a great deal of

time educating the bench and the bar. If they came in with a definite reference it would take only a minute.

We might also presume to petition the press in their notices of importance and cases of first instance that when they are referring to them they take the trouble of giving the jurisdiction and if possible the name of the case. We are a long way from you people back East. It comes over the wire that something has happened in a far distant state and it is sometimes necessary to spend a great deal of time and money to find out the necessary information. If the newspaper would just intimate to the reporters to give either the name of the case or the jurisdiction or both it would save a good deal of time.

President Schenk: The present dispatches on important legislation and decisions of the court are very inaccurate. I am glad that someone has made reference to it. The United States Daily has set a fine example for this material. I think this matter should be handled by the Executive Committee also. I think it is partly due to the fault of the librarians in some of the Municipal Libraries. They don't know the proper method of citing them.

There being no further business, the Report of the Nominating Committee was called for and read by Mr Poole, Chairman of the Committee, of which Mr Godard and Mr Small were the other members.

The Committee submitted the following names:

For President: Miss Rosamond Parma

First Vice-President: Mr. S. D. Klapp

Second Vice-President: Mr Thomas W. Robinson

Secretary and Treasurer: Mr A. S. McDaniel

Members of Executive Committee: Mr Frederick C. Hicks

Miss Helen S. Moylan

Mr F. H. Pearson

President Schenk: You have heard the report of the Nominating Committee. I will be glad to entertain a motion for its adoption. Mr. Small moved the adoption of the report and the election of the officers recommended. Seconded by Mr. Mettee. It was moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the officers nominated by the Committee. Unanimously carried. Miss Parma was escorted to the chair.

Each member present arose and introduced himself or herself, naming the Library from which they came.

The meeting was *adjourned*.

LUNCHEON AND DRIVE

On Thursday afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the morning session, the Local Committee on Arrangements gathered up the members of the Association and drove them to the shore of the Pacific Ocean at Santa Monica, where a delightful luncheon was served, with Mr Wilbur R. Smith acting as host, on behalf of the Bancroft-Whitney Company. After a few words of informal greeting from Mr Smith before rising from the table, President Schenk expressed the thanks of the Association to the Bancroft-Whitney Company and to the Local Committee for the typically Californian welcome extended to the Association.

The return drive was through Beverly Hills to Hollywood, where the automobiles drew up at the Paramount Studio and the entire company was escorted through the various buildings and sets and a scene was "shot" for their benefit. Before the party departed on the return drive to Los Angeles, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Paramount Company for its hospitality and courtesy.

JOINT BANQUET

The Annual Joint Banquet of the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries was held at the Elite Catering Co., 629 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Thursday evening, June 26th. Mr. George S. Godard acted as toastmaster.

After the viands had been consumed, the Secretaries of the respective associations were called upon to give the greetings sent by absent members and the retiring presidents of both associations were then called upon for remarks.

The toastmaster asked those present to rise and stand for a minute as a silent tribute to those members who had died during the past year.

The address of the evening "Our attitude to the Constitution" by Hon William M. Maltbie, Justice, Supreme Court of Connecticut was read by Mr Frederic A. Godcharles of the Pennsylvania State Library. At its conclusion, the Secretaries were instructed to send a night letter to Judge Maltbie as a joint expression of appreciation. (Judge Maltbie's paper will be found in the July 1930 issue of the Law Library Journal, p. 104-111).

ATTENDANCE AT THE LOS ANGELES CONFERENCE

Mrs Clare E. Ausherman	Arthur S. McDaniel and Mrs McDaniel
James C. Baxter and Miss Baxter	Mrs W. F. Marshall
James E. Brenner	Andrew Hartman Mettee
Johnson Brigham	Robert C. Owens
Herbert V. Clayton	Miss Rosamond Parma
Theodore L. Cole	F. H. Pearson
Mrs Elizabeth A. Cupp	Franklin O. Poole
Fred T. Darvill	Dr William M. Randall
Miss Emily Dashiell	William R. Roalfe
Milton J. Ferguson	Paul Robinson and Mrs Robinson
Mrs Mamie Fitch	Thomas W. Robinson and Mrs Robinson
Mrs Mary E. Frankhauser	Miss Anna M. Ryan
George S. Godard and Mrs Godard	Frederick W. Schenk
Miss Katherine Greene	A. J. Small and Mrs Small
Hon Harry A. Hollzer	Wilbur R. Smith and Mrs Smith
Miss Clara Kilbourn	Miss Margaret W. Stewart
S. D. Klapp and Mrs Klapp	J. I. Turley and Mrs Turley
Dr Augustus F. Kuhlman	Miss Irma A. Watts

THE CATALOGING OF LEGAL MATERIAL FOR
NON-LEGAL PURPOSESBY DR. WILLIAM M. RANDALL, Associate Professor, Graduate
Library School, University of Chicago

Time was—and not so long ago—when to belong to a profession was to belong to a secret society—a sort of cult. To be a doctor; to be a lawyer; to be a chemist—to belong to any of the various crafts requiring a specialized knowledge—was to be an initiate into jealously guarded mysteries. And it is significant that the less real knowledge a profession had, the more jealously guarded were its mysteries and its secrets. This wall of secrecy was a defense of the monopoly. When so little was really known by the adepts, it was unsafe to let the rest of the world know how little that really was. What people do not understand, they respect.

This taboo of secrecy has pretty well passed from most professions in these modern days. There is a great popularizing of science. The chemist and the biologist are anxious to let the world know the why and the wherefore. But two professions at least preserve a modicum of their mediaeval sorcery. To the common man, the professions of law and of medicine are still surrounded with secrecy.

You are physically unwell, and you call in a doctor, and he does mysterious things, and perhaps your illness vanishes. What he does may be ever so simple—but it is a mystery. And you are, shall we say, socially unwell, and you call in a lawyer, and he does mysterious things, and perhaps your social illness passes. And no matter how simple may be the thing he does, there is something about it that is a mystery.

But the day for mystery even in these two sciences is passing. The elaborate system of modern scientific thought, with its specializations and correlations and its interdependency of disciplines cannot endure mavericks from its fold. Every science must make its contribution to the whole. None can stand aloof. The day for veils and mysteries has passed.

The preceding speaker has given to you the reasons for this, as it applies to the legal profession and its literature. He has told you what other sciences need and expect that legal literature can give to them. It is my no inconsiderable task to attempt to outline a method by means of which this literature may be made available to those who need it. I can do little more than suggest.

The librarian is the tool-maker of science. For what are libraries if they are not tools? A tool may be judged on only one basis. This is the manner in which it performs its function. Any tool, in order to be usable, must be so made that it fits both the hand that uses it and the material upon which it works. Law libraries, at the present time, are fitted to the hands of lawyers. If they are to be used by others, they must be fitted to their hands as well. And the method of this fitting lies quite plainly in the cataloging.

The prime purpose of any library catalog is to interpret the contents of the library to the users of it—to enable them to find in its rows of books the knowledge and the facts which they seek. For this purpose the library profession has set up elaborate systems of entry, and subject headings, and classification.

Perhaps the most important single phase of cataloging, from the standpoint of the user of the catalog who seeks knowledge and facts and not particular titles, is the matter of subject headings. These are, supposedly, the guideposts to the material within the covers of the books. These are the index to the library. And yet—strange paradox—of all the various phases of cataloging, subject headings have received the least attention. We have elaborate codes to guide us in establishing entry. We have rules and regulations regarding bibliographical notes, contents notes, collation, and added entries. But where is a text-book or a set of directions, based upon accurate data, which will tell you how to assign subject headings? This has been what might be called the artistic side of library science. Alas! However beautiful may be the product of the artist, it all too seldom serves a useful purpose.

And even if we did have text-books to teach us how to assign subject headings—have we the headings themselves? I mean by that, have we lists of subject headings fitted to the various users of the books we seek to interpret?

I am aware that there are subject heading lists for legal purposes. Perhaps, judiciously applied, they may serve to interpret legal material to students trained in law. If they do, they are good subject headings for their purpose. But what of those poor searchers after knowledge who must needs find what they seek in legal sources, and who do not speak the language of the lawyer? What of the economist and the social scientist? How shall we arrange that they too may discover in our law libraries the things they need to know?

After all, what are subject headings? They are lists of words, with meanings—names of things and of ideas. Why is it, then, that one list will not do as well as another for a given purpose? The answer is simple. It is a matter of relative vocabulary.

It is perhaps unfortunate, but it is nevertheless true, that different disciplines in science have differing vocabularies. The lawyer has one—a very specialized one. I suspect, from hearing some of them talk from time to time, that they are rather proud of it. The social scientist has his vocabulary, too—his little collection of technical terms. And the two are different. And so it follows that a list of subjects designed to interpret books to a lawyer, no matter how carefully and judiciously it may be applied, cannot but fail in interpreting these same books to the disciples of another discipline. As a matter of fact, it is probably true that the better the cataloging is from the standpoint of the lawyer, the further it will come from being satisfactory to the student of another subject.

This is due to two things. The first is, of course, the difference in vocabulary which has already been noted. What the lawyer calls by one name, and what he expects to find listed under one subject, the social scientist calls by another name. The second reason is that what the lawyer wants to find out from legal books is often different from what the sociologist or the economist wants to find out.

The remedy is easily seen. But like so many things which are easily seen, it is difficult of application. Difficult, but not—please observe—not impossible. If legal libraries are to be used successfully and profitably by non-legal users, they must be cataloged in terms which non-legal users understand. That they are to be so used—that they must be so used—Mr. Kuhlman has made clear. It remains for the catalogers to make them available.

This cannot be done by a study of the books in the law libraries. It cannot be done by a study of law or of legal terms. It can only be done by a careful investigation and comparison of the terms used by lawyers with the terms used by other students, with the purpose of seeing in which particulars they agree, and in which particulars they do not agree; and then by adopting as subject headings for non-legal readers the terms which they themselves employ in their own literatures.

It becomes, therefore, at the outset, a study of vocabularies. It involves a study of the various literatures and of their terminologies. More than this, it involves a continuous study, for vocabularies and usages change. It means, indeed, the translating of legal terms into the corresponding sociological terms and economic terms. This is the first step.

The second step is the application of these terms. This will require the ability and training necessary to make it possible to look at legal literature from the standpoint of the sociologist and the economist. Not only the terms, but the entire outlook of the cataloger will have to change. Not only will the terms used have to be those of sociology, but the items noted will have to be those not of a strictly legal, but of a sociological interest. The result will be a new sort of law library catalog—indeed, I am not sure but it may be a new sort of catalog altogether—a catalog really designed whole-heartedly for a particular purpose. And it will fulfill that purpose.

It is a large task which has been outlined. It must not be under-rated, either in difficulty, or in importance.

Now, as to a method of procedure. There have lately come into existence at least two schools of library science which style themselves as graduate schools. One of these, at least—that of the University of Chicago—is definitely dedicated to just such tasks as this. We have there at the present time two students and one member of the faculty who are actively engaged in similar work—the compiling of lists of subject headings designed for the interpretation of certain well-defined literatures to a certain well-defined group of students. One of these students is working on biological chemistry. Another has worked on history.

We have fellowships and scholarships which are available for this purpose, among others. It becomes obvious, then, that the way is clear to make a beginning, and to at least test the feasibility of the idea. All that is needed is a student with the training and the courage to undertake the task—this, and the cooperation of the librarians of the law libraries. The school can give such students the tools with which to work; it can, if necessary, give to one qualified the funds necessary to live upon while the work is being carried out; and it can give such advice and guidance as the combined experience of its faculty can offer. Beyond that, it cannot go. The rest must come from the profession.

That there is need for something of the sort, you cannot doubt, after listening to the speaker who preceded me. That the work is possible of accomplishment, I have tried to show you. That the means are at hand is plain. Nothing remains, then, but to do it. It must be done carefully, studiously, and in a scientific spirit, that the tool once forged will prove of service to the public we seek to serve.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE HANDLIST OF AMERICAN
STATUTE LAW

INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

Bloomington, Indiana

18 June 1930

Mr. Frederick W. Schenk, President
American Association of Law Libraries,
Hotel Cecil,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Mr. Schenk:

Some months ago, thinking that a supplement to bring the Massachusetts Hand-List of Statute Law down to date would be a most useful reference tool, an effort was made to find out if such a supplement had been compiled or was in process of contemplation or preparation. An inquiry was addressed to H. W. Wilson & Company and to two or three other publishers and also to Mr. Redstone and several other librarians (I do not recall whether you were one of the number). Although the responses almost unanimously agreed that such a list was much needed, no one seemed to know of any effort being made to compile one.

I then decided to assemble as much source material as possible covering the years 1912-1930 and when time was available I planned to work up one state at a time and then submit the manuscript to the Secretary of State, the State Librarian or the Legislative Reference Bureau of that particular state, asking for criticism, corrections and comment. Afterward the material covering the various states and the United States and its possessions was to be assembled and submitted to the University Publications Division, to see if it could be printed. Very probably this printing could not have been accomplished. It was felt, however, that the work was worth doing if the results were only typed or mimeographed.

In addition to supplementing the original list, following the same style as to Constitutions, Constitutional convention debates, journals, etc., Codes, Code commission reports, Revised and Compiled statutes, (except that official and unofficial would be distinguished) Session laws, etc., it seemed that other material might be added which would increase the usefulness of the list. To the descriptions of session laws could be added the places and dates of convening and adjournment of the sessions and dates on which the laws became effective by promulgation. The subject matter of all constitutional amendments should be shown.

As I began to assemble the material, however, it became evident that all of the additional features I had in mind could not be incorporated without making the work of a Herculean task and the book too voluminous. I list herewith some of the entries which occurred to me as of interest and check-lists of which I have wanted but did not find. Some of you may know where lists are available,

of which I am not cognizant. I would be grateful for any information along these lines.

1. A supplemental list of all constitutional amendments submitted to the voters but rejected. (This material is oftentimes difficult to obtain but is of interest in working on many research problems.)
2. Reports of Legislative advisory and special research committees and Judicial councils, used as the basis for legislation.
3. University studies and Historical Society publications (and probably theses accepted by various universities on advanced degrees) on the subject of state constitutions and constitutional conventions.
4. Information regarding legislative reference bureaus and bill drafting committees, etc. (This may be solved by the Ohio Legislative reference bureau study now in progress. I enclose herewith a letter in regard to this study.)
5. A list of Presidential Proclamations, and Executive Orders.
6. A list of Presidents, Governors and Secretaries of State for the period covered.

If the American Association of Law Libraries undertakes to sponsor the preparation of this supplemental list the work might be distributed either by state or by subject matter. If a librarian or the Legislative Reference Bureau in each state would supply the material for that state, and someone would procure the material for the United States and its possessions; one person might edit, check and assemble and the entire job would not be quite such an enormous task. Perhaps a more workable plan would be for one person to work up one suggestion for all of the states and United States as a separate project. The material could probably be made available more expeditiously by this method.

No doubt a round table discussion will bring out many more valuable suggestions than these that have occurred to me and I await the report of your discussions with keenest interest.

Why not have these projects worked up and submitted to the next Annual Conference?

With best wishes for a successful meeting,

Cordially yours

(Signed) Rowena U. Compton
Law Librarian

STATE OF OHIO
Department of Education
OHIO STATE LIBRARY
Columbus
April 8, 1930

Rowena U. Compton, Librarian,
Indiana University School of Law,
Bloomington, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

Your recent letter asking for information concerning the study of legislative reference bureaus, being conducted by this department has been received. This

department is still collecting data on this subject and the active work of compiling the same will be undertaken within the next few weeks. As soon as this study is completed we will be pleased to send you a copy of the same.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Arthur A. Schwartz
Bill Drafter and Examiner

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION
September 11, 1930.

Miss Rosamond Parma, Librarian,
School of Jurisprudence,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Miss Parma:

Ever since you were elected President of the Association I have planned to write to you regarding a matter which has occupied my thought and attention for some time, and without any apology I will now do so in the hope that the ideas set forth may be of some constructive value.

While I am a comparatively new member of this Association I have had considerable experience in working with groups and I am, therefore, aware of most of the difficulties which confront the officials of an association such as ours. For this reason I am venturing to suggest that there is a step which we might take, and which would, in my opinion, go a long way toward making our group the cohesive and constructive agency which it should be, if we are to make the most of this profession to which we are devoting the better part of our lives. I hope I will not be misunderstood when I venture the opinion that the Association is not beginning to take advantage of the opportunities which lie before it. This is not a criticism of present or past officials or, in fact, of individuals of any kind. I believe that the reason is to be found solely in the structure of our organization which suffers from an inherent defect that has long since been recognized by many business and trade groups, as well as by all the more established professions.

To come directly to the point, I think you will agree with me that every group organization which has achieved conspicuous results has at least one or more paid full time persons on its staff, and in my opinion this is the most vital step which lies before the American Association of Law Libraries. We members, and this includes the officials, are hard pressed at all times by the tasks which lie before us in connection with our specific libraries, and regardless of what our intentions may be we are not able to think out problems of the group as a whole first, but must relegate them to second place at least, and frequently we dismiss them altogether. In a busy age like our own this is inevitable, and the proof of this lies in the experience of many other groups which have found it necessary to take the step which I am proposing.

To one side of us exists the highly organized and the decidedly effective general library profession, and its organization has certainly suggested some of

the things which we may do for our particular field, although in a specialized way and on a smaller scale. On the other side we have the legal profession, one which has been somewhat reluctant to organize and act cooperatively, but is rapidly passing into a new phase, a notable example of which is the new State Bar movement which is gaining considerable momentum. Still a third professional group come in contact with our daily work, particularly in the case of law school libraries, and this is the teaching profession behind which stands the highly organized academic world. Recent developments in the organized life of the teaching profession have played an important part in the raising of their standards and in obtaining the type of recognition which is more and more coming to them. In the case of all of these three professions we will generally find that the individual members receive higher recognition, both as to standing and as to financial remuneration.

In my opinion all of these things go together and the one thing in which probably all law librarians agree, namely, that they are not adequately paid, depends for its alleviation upon much persistent constructive work including the appropriate education of those to whom we are responsible in order that they may appreciate our needs and give adequate support to our work. In this, all of the active members of our profession should join, but if we are to be intelligent about it we must also create an instrumentality adapted to our needs and to the age in which we live in order that we may confidently expect genuine results.

I do not wish to be misunderstood as advocating the elimination of the voluntary officials, and of the voluntary work, nor am I minimizing the substantial results which have been accomplished in the past. In my opinion all of this voluntary effort could be enhanced one hundred per cent if there were a minimum staff on the job at all times to see that if any initiative were once taken the program proposed should be carried out to its logical conclusion. Under the set up that I envision individual initiative and endeavor would in no case be supplanted, but every effort would be made to encourage the members to undertake necessary tasks, and the Association would only engage in such work as could best be handled from some central headquarters. In other words the policy would be to encourage, augment and coordinate the work of all those engaged in law library administration and development.

I have no doubt that you can visualize the things that you could accomplish this year if you could formulate a general program for your term of office in the knowledge that there would be a staff available to see that the program was carried out. I can think of many things that the Association could do if we had such full time interested officials as I have in mind, but I will only burden you here with the briefest mention of some that occur to me at the moment.

1. Obviously the Journal should be continued as at present, although it might be enlarged to advantage as the scarcity of technical material on law library administration is apparent to anyone who has had occasion to look for information of this kind.

2. In my opinion there is a crying need for a bulletin, preferably in printed form, but if this is impossible mimeographing would serve the purpose. Such a bulletin should contain current notices of interest to law librarians and comments and items regarding libraries where the information would be of interest to other librarians. It should also contain a list of current legal publications,

including pamphlets, giving the author, title, publisher, source and price, and other data whenever possible. If this information were regularly gathered together by some central agency it would save much time and trouble on the part of individual librarians, who must at present scan a vast amount of current material in order to keep themselves posted, and then are bound to overlook many items of interest. We as law librarians should have some means of knowing that everything being published in our field will come to our attention.

Obviously the bulletin published by Mr. Rosbrook has attempted to meet some of these particular needs and I think he deserves a great deal of credit for the work which he has been doing. He has convinced me that, in spite of the evidence of the moment, there is a very real need in this direction, and one which can only be met by the general distribution of a bulletin of some sort. Lack of support and of funds has, of course, made it impossible for him to prepare it in an attractive form, or to give the full bibliographical data which is desirable. This has probably contributed to the difficulty he has encountered in securing subscriptions. Under the centralized plan which I am proposing I believe the difficulties which he has encountered as an individual could be minimized or overcome.

3. Another class of publication in which the Association could very well take a much more active interest is that of indexes, check lists and bibliographies for which there is certainly a crying need such as will probably never be entirely satisfied. Here is an illustration of how the Association could operate at its best, for in my opinion it need not, and perhaps should not undertake this sort of work directly as an organization. The better policy would be to establish conditions encouraging voluntary endeavors in these directions. I mean by this that if the Association would sponsor the publication of indexes, check lists and bibliographies, a great deal of individual initiative might thereby be developed. Under present circumstances the cost of publication has discouraged efforts of this sort since one must be possessed of an almost "unhuman" zeal to be willing to undertake such labors if they are not to see the light of day.

4. It seems to me that we are in great need of a clearing house for general information as well as a place where material on law library administration can be collected. In short, we are in need of some central library on law library administration where all possible data should be gathered and arranged in a manner to be of service to all persons interested. The American Association of Law Libraries should be a clearing house for all such information, and should also be a source to which we could freely write in the confidence that we would frequently receive information of help to us in solving our particular problems. So far as I know, no one has as yet made an attempt to systematically gather material along these lines, and yet the time is coming when we must pass into a phase where law library administration will be a well developed technical field administered by persons extensively trained for this particular purpose. I don't mean to indicate by this expression that there are not law librarians of the first order in the field at the present time, for there are, but there are also many law libraries which are inefficiently administered, either because they are inadequately manned, or because the librarians are untrained and poorly paid.

So much for this very brief discussion of some of the fields of service which lie before the American Association of Law Libraries. Assuming that the

Association and its members are in favor of the addition of one or more full time paid members to the staff, we are confronted by the very important problem of ways and means.

While I have no idea as to a concrete source from which financial assistance may be procured, I can not but believe that we have a very legitimate claim to bring forward when we are ready to act in earnest, and I see no reason why we should not approach the problem of securing financial assistance with some reasonable degree of assurance. Foundations of many kinds are contributing millions of dollars annually in any number of directions, and surely some of us among the law librarians are acquainted with persons who could make approaches for us. As you know, the American Library Association has received substantial assistance from the Carnegie Corporation, which is simply a proof of the fact that similar assistance has been procured. When one considers the immense importance of the legal profession, and the tremendous influence which it exerts upon our respective communities and upon the states and the country, it seems to me undeniably clear that the intelligent and the insistent claim of those who are engaged in providing the absolutely essential library facilities for this profession should be heard and responded to in no less concrete terms than the contribution of the necessary funds to improve our service to our public.

Of course while discussing the question of receiving outside financial assistance, we should not overlook our own resources although they be meager, for we must be willing to give direct assistance ourselves. No doubt there are ways and means of augmenting the income from our group if we can provide an increased service to our own membership. In this connection I submit that assistance from the legal profession in any of its branches should not be considered "outside" assistance. We are merely a part of this group with an absolutely necessary but specialized function to perform.

In spite of the length of this letter I feel that the main considerations have not been adequately treated, and I regret that it is not possible for us to discuss these matters at length. However, as I am urging the adoption of a specific program I am going to conclude with a concrete proposal, namely, that you and your fellow officers consider the advisability of appointing a committee with authority to look into this matter thoroughly.

Thanking you in advance for such consideration as you may be inclined to give this proposal, I am

Yours sincerely,

Wm. R. Roalfe, Librarian.

Duke University Law School

CORRECTION:

The name of Hon. William J. Millard was incorrectly given as Hon. William V. Millard in the List of Life Members on p. 139 of the October 1930 Law Library Journal, also on p. 4 of the January 1931 issue.

MARGARET CENTER KLINGELSMITH

Mrs Klingelsmith, who served the Association as Vice-President in 1912 and 1913, was one of the best known and best loved of its members. Her charming personality added greatly to the enjoyment of the meetings she attended. As an example of the delightful play of her fancy, her paper on "Law libraries as the source of the study of history and sociology (L.L.J., 19:67) read at Atlantic City in 1926, will not soon be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to hear it.

She graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of L.L.B. in 1898 and was one of the first women in the city of Philadelphia to be admitted to the Bar.

In 1899 she was appointed librarian of the Biddle Law Library. From a collection of seven or eight thousand volumes, she built up the library to its present strength of over 78,000 volumes. She made several trips abroad and secured much valuable material there.

As a scholar, she will be remembered for her translation of Statham's Abridgment. In recognition of this achievement, her University, in 1916, granted her the honorary degree of Master of Laws; the only woman graduate of the Law School to receive an honorary degree from the University. She was recognized as an authority in the field of paleography and for her knowledge of the Year Books. She wrote a life of John Marshall and had the distinction in 1910, when the present law school building was dedicated, to have her history of the Department of Law published with the proceedings of that occasion.

After her death on January 19, 1931, the Faculty of the Law School passed resolutions recording "their deep sense of loss," which resolutions were entered on the Minutes of the Faculty. So ended thirty-two years of faithful and distinguished service and a fruitful life of seventy-nine years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JUDICIAL COUNCILS

COMPILED BY ROWENA U. COMPTON, (1882-1930) LAW LIBRARIAN,
INDIANA UNIVERSITY LAW LIBRARY, 1925-1930

*Revised, enlarged and completed by E. HUGH BEHYMER,
Indiana University Law Library.*

PART II

Abbreviations

Same as those listed in front of this volume for Index to Legal Periodicals.

Sources

Bar Association Proceedings of the various states and of the American Bar Association; legal periodicals; reports of the various judicial councils; Session laws of the various states; Readers' Guide; P.A.I.S.; Social science abstracts; Current Research in Law, by Johns Hopkins University, Institute of Law; Index to Legal Periodicals; Legal Periodical Digest; Frankfurter and Landis—"Business of the Supreme Court"; Willoughby, W. F.—"Principles of Judicial Administration." 1929; Reiblich G. K.—"A Study of Judicial Administration in Maryland." 1929.

MARYLAND

Statutory provisions

"A resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of Maryland of a commission to study carefully our whole judicial system and methods for its improvement, and report to the next General Assembly." (Laws 1922, Res. no. 16, p. 1589.)

"An act to add five new sections to Article 26 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Courts", to be under sub-title "Judicial Council", said new sections to be known as Sections 74, 75, 76, 77 and 78 and to follow immediately after Section 73 of said Article, creating a Judicial Council and defining its powers and duties." (Laws 1924, c. 549, p. 1350.)

Reports

(Because of lack of appropriation for expenses the council has not met since the first year of its creation. There are no publications. Per letter from Secretary of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, July 25, 1929.)

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Reiblich, G. Kenneth. A study of judicial administration in the state of Maryland. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1929, 155 p. (Suggests as one of the eighteen most needed improvements in the system of law administration in Maryland: "16. The provision for adequate records of all judicial business and annual reports thereof to the Court of Appeals or judicial council." p. 139. "18. The maintenance of the judicial council as a skilled body to study the system and keep it in repair." p. 140. Asserts that judicial council movements in various states are the best attempts as yet made toward control and reform. Outlines history of Maryland council, discusses its powers, etc., and notes lack of sufficient appropriations for proper functioning. Cites English Rule Committee as genesis of judicial council idea and sketches effect of English act. Reviews accomplishments of councils in various states and also of the Federal Conference of senior circuit judges. p. 144-145.)

The Institute of Law of The Johns Hopkins University, etc. Study of the judicial system of Maryland. Bulletin no. 1, June 1930. 11 p. (Statement of the immediate program of the study, with tabular analysis of cases in equity, common law and appellate cases, filed on and after July 1, 1930 in Maryland circuit courts.)

The Institute of Law of The Johns Hopkins University, etc. Samples of data sheets used in analysis of current litigation, by the Judicial council of Maryland and the Institute of Law in their study of the judicial system of Maryland, distributed at A B A meeting in Chicago, 1930.

MASSACHUSETTS

Judicature commission

"An act to provide for a commission to investigate the judicature of the Commonwealth." (Laws 1919, c. 223, p. 169.)

"To investigate the judicature of the commonwealth with a view to ascertaining whether any and what changes in the organization, rules and methods of procedure and practice of the several courts, the number and jurisdiction thereof, and the number and powers of the judges therein, and of the officers connected therewith, would insure a more prompt, economical, and just dispatch of judicial business." (Laws 1919, c. 223.)

Hon. Henry N. Sheldon and Messrs. George R. Nutter, of Boston, and Addison L. Green, of Holyoke, were appointed to this commission and entered on their work in October, 1919.

The first report of the commission recommending procedure in the district courts for the collection of small claims, not exceeding \$35.00, was submitted to the legislature in January, 1920. This report was reprinted in the February, 1920 number of Mass L Q. The act recommended by the commission, with slight changes, was adopted by the legislature and went into effect on January 1, 1921.

On January 5, 1921, the second and final report of the commission was filed with the legislature. This report was published in the January, 1921 number of Mass L Q.

This second report contains a general discussion of the judicial system of the state with a number of recommendations in regard to it and the practical reasons upon which these recommendations are based.

The rules adopted by the justices of the district courts for the small claims procedure are published in the January, 1921 number of Mass L Q, as a sequel to the first report of the Judicature Commission.

—Above information taken from Mass L Q, Jan. 1921.

Judicial council. Statutory provisions

"An act providing for the establishment of a judicial council to make a continuous study of the organization, procedure and practice of the courts." (Laws 1924, c. 244, p. 228.)

"Resolve providing for investigation by the judicial council of ways and means for expediting the trial of cases and relieving congestion in the dockets of the superior court." (Laws 1925, Res. c. 27, p. 461.)

"Resolve requesting an investigation by the judicial council relative to statutory changes necessary to promote the expeditious disposition of minor traffic and motor vehicle law violations." (Laws 1926, Res. c. 37, p. 519.)

"Resolve providing for an investigation by the judicial council in relation to certain matters affecting attorneys-at-law." (Laws 1926, Res. c. 55, p. 528.)

"An act establishing a salary for the secretary of the judicial council." (Laws 1927, c. 203, p. 349.) (Amends Laws 1924, c. 244.)

"Resolve providing for an investigation by the judicial council in relation to jury verdicts in a certain class of criminal cases." (Laws 1927, Res. c. 10, p. 472.)

"Resolve providing for an investigation by the judicial council as to certain matters relating to liens on buildings and lands." (Laws 1928, Res. c. 47, p. 557.)

"Resolve providing for an investigation by the judicial council relative to conferring on the supreme judicial court jurisdiction in equity in matters of gifts and conveyances to public uses and purposes." (Laws 1928, Res. c. 7, p. 540.)

Appropriations

Council members receive no compensation but expenses are allowed for clerical services, travel and incidentals approved by the governor and council. (Laws 1924, c. 244.)

- \$5,000.00 for expenses as authorized in 1924. (Laws 1925, c. 211, item 54, p. 168.)
 \$3,000.00 for expenses as authorized in 1924. (Laws 1926, c. 79, item 51, p. 60.)
 \$3,000.00 for expenses as authorized in 1924. (Laws 1927, c. 138, item 54, p. 108.)
 \$1,500.00 for salary of secretary as authorized in 1926. (Laws 1927, c. 343, item 54a, p. 456.)
 \$3,000.00 for expenses as authorized in 1924. (Laws 1928, c. 127, item 51, p. 84.)
 \$3,500.00 for salary of secretary. (Laws 1928, c. 127, item 52, p. 85.)
 \$3,000.00 for expenses as authorized in 1924. (Laws 1929, c. 146, item 51, p. 125.)
 \$3,500.00 for salary of secretary. (Laws 1929, c. 146, item 52, p. 125.)

Reports

- First. November, 1925. Boston, 162 p. (Also published in Mass L Q November, 1925.)
 Second. November, 1926. Boston, 128 p. (Also published in Mass L Q December, 1926.)
 Third. November, 1927. Boston, 142 p. (Also published in Mass L Q November, 1927.)
 Fourth. November, 1928. Boston, 123 p. (Also published in Mass L Q December, 1928.)
 Fifth. November, 1929. Boston, 108 p. (Also published in Mass L Q December, 1929.)
 Sixth. November, 1930. Boston, 103 p. (Also published in Mass L Q November, 1930.)
 Special report of the judicial council as to expediting the decision of questions of law in criminal cases. [Massachusetts House Doc. No. 1167] Mass L Q 11 (no. 4); 12 p. My '26

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

- Massachusetts judicature commission. Second and final report. Mass L Q 6 (no. 2): 1-167 Ja '21. (Recommends and sets out draft of legislation for a judicial council.)
 Massachusetts bar association. Report of the committee on legislation. Mass L Q 6 (no. 5): 147-64 Ag '21. (Discusses recommendations and reports of judicature commission, publishing text of bill approved in re establishment of a judicial council.)
 Massachusetts bar association. Report of annual meeting 1921. Mass L Q 7 (no. 2): 9-69 [at p. 21-22] Ja '22. (Discusses recommendations of Massachusetts judicature commission in re judicial council.)
 Massachusetts bar association. Report of the committee on legislation. Mass L Q 7 (no. 6): 1-8 Ag '22. (Renews recommendations of certain proposals, for a judicial council, by Massachusetts judicature commission.)
 Massachusetts bar association. Report of executive committee to annual meeting. October 14, 1922. Mass L Q 8 (no. 2): 30-31 D '22. (Notes change in bill providing for a judicial council submitted by the association in 1922, i.e., Reports to be made to governor instead of legislature.)
 Unsigned. Ohio adopts judicial council; follows plan proposed by Massachusetts judicature commission. Mass L Q 8 (no. 5): 52-55 Ag '23. (Reprints from Journal American Judicature Society.)
 G., F. W. Results of the reports of the Massachusetts judicature commission to date. Mass L Q 8 (no. 5): 55-57 Ag '23
 The new act creating a judicial council. Text. Mass L Q 9 (no. 4): 88-89 My '24
 Unsigned. Judicial council in Massachusetts. J Am Jud Soc 8 (no. 1): 245-46 Je '24
 Massachusetts bar association. Report of committee on legislation. Mass L Q 9 (no. 6): 1-6 Ag '24
 Unsigned. Massachusetts judicial council appointed. J Am Jud Soc 8:84 O '24
 Unsigned. Massachusetts bar association holds annual meeting. A B A Jour 11:68 Ja '25
 Unsigned. Massachusetts judicial council. A B A Jour 11:86 F '25. (Synopsis of first year's work, reprinted from Boston bar bulletin of Ja '25.)

- Resolve requesting certain studies by the (Massachusetts) judicial council. Mass L Q 10 (no. 3):34 My '25
- Unsigned. Massachusetts judicial council makes its first report. A B A Jour 12:15-19 Ja '26
- Massachusetts bar association. Discussion and votes on recommendation in first report of the judicial council. Mass L Q 11 (no. 2):19-46 Ja '26
- Dodge, Robert G. The judicial council. (Address) A B A Jour 12:657-59 S '26. (Explains what a judicial council is and a short history of the movement, and the creation and use of the judicial council in Massachusetts.)
- Dodge, Robert G. Judicial councils. A B A Jour 12:579-82 Ag '26; J Am Jud Soc 10:86-91. O '26. (Address delivered at 49th annual meeting of A B A July 15, 1926.)
- The judicial council. Portrait. Mass L Q 12 (no. 2):11 D '26. (From a picture taken at the meeting of Nov. 20, 1926 when the second report was completed.)
- Unsigned. Extracts from Gov. Fuller's second inaugural address. Mass L Q 12 (no. 4):1-4 Ja '27. (At p. 3 endorses recommendation of judicial council that the supreme court should have the power to make rules for admission.)
- Massachusetts bar association. Report of 1926 meeting. Mass L Q 12 (no. 5):5-49 F '27. (Discussion of recommendations in second report of the judicial council at p. 19-22; first report of the committee on legislation as to the recommendations of the judicial council at p. 43-44; second report of same committee on same subject at p. 44-48.)
- Four legislative requests for reports by the judicial council. Mass L Q 12 (no. 6):16-17 My '27
- Unsigned. Massachusetts judicial council is a success. J Am Jud Soc 11:120-23 D '27
- Grinnell, F. W., Secretary of Massachusetts judicial council. Report of (3rd) Massachusetts judicial council. A B A Jour 14:20-22 Ja '28
- Sayre, Paul L. Report of Massachusetts judicial council (3rd). Ind L J 3:414-15 F '28
- Massachusetts bar association. Annual meeting 1927-28, report. Mass L Q 13 (no. 3):14-16, 19-31, 32, 35-37 F '28. (Discussions of recommendations of the judicial council and the plan for arbitration of motor vehicle accident cases in Massachusetts submitted to the judicial council by Governor Alfred E. Smith.)
- Unsigned. Assist courts in handling traffic cases. J Am Jud Soc 12:27-29 Je '28. (Massachusetts judicial council makes first study on state-wide basis of problems arising from vehicular traffic.)
- Massachusetts bar association. Report of committee on legislation, 1928. Mass L Q 13 (no. 6):5-19 Ag '28. (Recommendations of third report of judicial council discussed.)
- Carpenter, Dunbar F. Legislative action to date on recommendations of the judicial council. Mass L Q 13 (no. 6):20-21 Ag '28
- Warner, Sam B. Sample state statistical report. Criminal court statistics. For the year ending November 30, 1928. 11 p. (This is a sample report showing "The work of the Massachusetts criminal court.")
- Mansfield, F. W. Address before Massachusetts bar association, 1928. Mass L Q 14 (no. 4):2-6 Ja '29
- Carpenter, Dunbar F. The vanishing litigant. Mass L Q 14 (no. 4):7-12 Ja '29. (Discusses fourth report of judicial council.)
- Cinamon, Joseph H. Remarks of, at a recent meeting of the law association of Massachusetts on the fourth report of the judicial council. Mass L Q 14 (no. 4):30-33 Ja '29
- Unsigned. Judicial councils in Massachusetts and Connecticut report. A B A Jour 15:76-78 F '29
- Unsigned. Judicial councils in theory and practice. Harv L Rev 42:817-20 Ap '29. (On constitutionality of statutes providing for judicial councils. Presents status of work of various councils with special reference to Massachusetts council. Restrictive success of other councils held to have been due to unwieldy size, niggardly appropriations for their work, inertia of the chairman or legislative jealousy.)

- New Massachusetts statutes (based on recommendation of the judicial council.) Mass L Q 14 (no. 6) :43-46 My '29
- Nutter, George R. Address before the Maine State Bar Association, January 9, 1929. Me S B A 26:52-56 1929. (Discusses the formation, work, progress and results of the Massachusetts judicial council and commends the consideration of the formation of such a council to the Maine State bar association.)
- The judicial council of 1929. Portrait. Mass L Q 15 (no. 2) :11 D '29. (From a picture taken at the meeting in December, 1929 when the fifth report was finished.)
- Unsigned. Massachusetts judicial council reports. A B A Jour 16:146-48 Mr '30
- Massachusetts bar association. Report of committee on legislation, 1929. Mass L Q 15 (no. 4) :4-6 My '30. (Discussion of recommendations in fifth report of the judicial council.)
- Allen, F. G. Message as Governor of Massachusetts, 1930. (He commends to the attention of the General Court that recommendation from the judicial council which would permit a justice of a court upon reaching an advanced age, to be released at his own request from full-time service and allowed to continue on a part-time basis with commensurate compensation.)
- Massachusetts bar association. Discussion of the sixth report of judicial council. Mass L Q 16:29-39 Ja '31. (This discussion took place at the 21st annual meeting of the Massachusetts bar association.)

UNSIGNED. Judicial councils in Massachusetts and Connecticut report. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 15 (2) Feb. 1929:76-79.—The Massachusetts Judicial Council would plan for the relief of congestion in the Superior Court due to motor vehicle accidents through an amendment of the compulsory insurance law, a more effective use of the judicial personnel, and increased entry fees in the Superior Court. The Council believes that such controversies should be settled by the courts, without resort to Commissions, until the courts have exhausted every resource of their own. The Connecticut Council is studying judicial systems. Lawyers of the state and newspaper editors made many helpful suggestions. The recommendations suggest changes in existing practice and procedure, in many instances, of wide public appeal.—*Agnes Thornton. Soc. Sci. Absts.* 1:7663.

MICHIGAN

Statutory provisions

"An act to provide for the establishment of a judicial council to make a continuous study of the organization, procedure and practice of the courts, including all matters concerning the more effective administration of justice." (Law 1929, No. 64, p. 106.) (This act requires that one of the members of the Council shall be a member of the faculty of the law school of the University of Michigan and the professor of legal research has been appointed by the governor to fill this place. The purpose of this feature of the act was to promote co-operation between the law school and the profession, and to give the state the benefit of the facilities of research possessed by the legal research institute of the law school.—*American Association of Law Schools, Handbook, 1929, p. 137.*)

Reports

First. January, 1931. Lansing, 1931. 272 p.

Articles in legal periodicals

- Unsigned. Give judiciary greater power. J Am Jud Soc 6:164 Ap '23
- Goodrich, H. F. Judicial council for Michigan. Mich S B Jour 6:201-08 Mr '27
- Unsigned. Judicial council movement progresses; Michigan and Texas adopt acts. J Am Jud Soc 13:7 Je '29
- Bryan, William H. The rule-making power in practice in the various states. State Bar Jour (Calif.) 6:8-9, 11, 14-18 Ja '31. (Discussion of the organization of the Michigan judicial council found at p. 14.)

Sunderland, Edson R. The New Michigan court rules. Mich L Rev 29:586-99. Mr '31. ("... The legislature created The Judicial Council of Michigan 'for the continuous study of the organization rules and methods of procedure and practice of the judicial system of the state, the work accomplished and the results produced by that system and its various parts.' . . ." p. 589.)

MINNESOTA

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931). (A bill creating a judicial council secured favorable recommendation from the judicial committees of both the House and Senate and passed the House with scarcely a dissenting vote. The bill was lost in the Senate only because it was not reached on the calendar before adjourning. Such a bill will doubtless be passed at the next session of the legislature. Report of A B A committee on judicial councils, 1929.)

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Pound, Roscoe. Organization of courts. Minn S B A 1914:169-89

Minnesota state bar association. Report of committee on jurisprudence and law reform. Minn S B A 14:70-71 Ag '29. ("... A Bill to establish a Judicial Council was introduced as H.F. 1051. It was made a Committee Bill by the House Judiciary Committee. It passed the House by a vote of 86 to 7. It failed of passage in the Senate, apparently not because of any opposition but because of being caught in the jam which attends the last days of the session. . .")

Unsigned. Minnesota bar urges creation of judicial council. A B A Jour 16:607-08 S '30. (The Association co-operated with the faculty of the law school of the State university and with the district judges in the meeting at which topics for discussion included "The Judicial Council." This report also describes the personnel and objectives of the recommended council.)

Sunderland, Edson R. The judicial council movement. Minn S B A 15:17-24 D '30. (Discusses the methods for controlling the development of legal procedure that have been used and their failure to effect reform. States that judicial councils are obtaining proper results because of proper procedure and recommends the creation of a judicial council in Minnesota.)

Dodd, Walter F. Address. Minn S B A 15:25-30 D '30. (Discusses the need for a judicial council in Minnesota, the type of work which it would do and the important work which the judicial councils of other states are doing, particularly that of Massachusetts.)

MISSISSIPPI

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Unsigned. A unified court for Mississippi. J Am Jud Soc 1:15-17 Je '17. (Bar Association committee reporting plan for unification and a judicial council.)

Smith, Sydney. Annual address as president of Mississippi bar association, 1915. Am Jud Soc Bulletin no. 9. (Advocating the unified court.)

Kimbrough, T. C. The need of a commission on judicial procedure. Miss L J 1:385-97 Ap '29. (Discusses work of judicial councils, etc., and recommends that the legislature set up a rule commission, composed of not more than eight or ten judges and lawyers, and bestow upon this commission full and complete powers to make all necessary rules of pleading, practice and procedure of every nature for all the courts of the state.)

Venable, Judge W. W. Chairman of Mississippi State Bar Association Special Committee to make a survey and study of the administration of justice by the courts of Mississippi. Report to Mississippi State Bar Association. Miss L J 3:30-37 Ag '30. (This report of the committee recommends the establishment of a judicial council. A minority report, by J. W. Dulaney follows the above report at pp. 37-39.)

MISSOURI

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

("The bill prepared by the Special Committee on Proposed Judicial Council has been presented to the legislature of Missouri but has not yet been passed by that body. It is impossible at this time to predict what the action of the legislature will be but at present the outlook is not favorable." Letter from J. A. Potter, Secretary Missouri Bar Association, March 25, 1931.)

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Grimm, J. H. Article on judiciary in the constitution of Missouri. *St. Louis L. Rev.* 7:145-51 Ap '22

Unsigned. Judicial council in Missouri constitution. *J Am Jud Soc* 6:87-90 O '22. (Proposed judiciary article.)

Collet, J. A. Work of the judiciary committee of the (Missouri) constitutional convention. *Missouri S B A* 1922:21-32. (Reorganization of the courts.)

Dunn, D. (Discussion of this last item.) *Missouri S B A* 1922:129-32

McClure, C. H. Judicial council. *Law Ser Mo Bull* 28:47 N '23

Unsigned. Missouri judicial system unified in revised constitution (to be submitted to voters on February 26, 1924) *J Am Jud Soc* 7:117-19 D '23

Sears, Kenneth C. State bar association debates proposed amendment to constitution providing for a judicial council. *A B A Jour* 10:62-63 Ja '24

Unsigned editorials. *J Am Jud Soc* 7:147 "Interest centers in Missouri," and "Missouri may lead the way." 7:148 "Nature of the proposed reform." 7:149 "Our interest in the Missouri crisis." F '24

Unsigned. What a judicial council can do. *J Am Jud Soc* 7:159-60 F '24

Unsigned. Missouri rejects judicial reform. *J Am Jud Soc* 7:183-84 Ap '24

Unsigned. Missouri's effort to secure a unified court system. *Tex L Rev* 2:329-31 Ap '24

Unsigned. Movement for judicial council in Missouri. *A B A Jour* 16:477 Ag '30. (Discusses the draft of a proposed act for creating a judicial council in Missouri, which was recently completed by a subcommittee of a committee of the voluntary conference of judges, held at Kansas City Sept. 1929, and a committee subsequently appointed by the Missouri state bar association.)

White, E. J., Chairman. Report of the Committee to meet with committee of the judicial conference to formulate a plan to establish the judicial council by legislative decree. *Mo B A* 1930:85-89. (This report contains the Act which was drawn up by the committee providing for a judicial council.)

Marvel, J. C. Discussion (of the Report of the committee... to establish the judicial council by legislative decree.) *Mo B A* 1930:90-92. (Gives Ohio credit for judicial council movement in U. S. and tells of need in Missouri for a council, urging all members to support the movement for its creation by the legislature.)

Marshall, C. T. Law reforms and law reformers. *Mo B A* 1930:93-115. (Lists the judicial councils created by 19 states as one of the agencies for reform, at p. 97.)

UNSIGNED. Experience with judicial councils. *Jour. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 12 (3) Oct. 1928:83-91.—A brief account is given of the judicial councils established in 11 states, and of Missouri's excellent plan for a council which failed of approval by a narrow margin. No council is doing all it can, but those of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and California are particularly active and competent. The functions of a judicial council are: rule-making, transfer of judges, collection of statistics, making of reports with recommendations, giving suggestions to judges, investigation of judicial conspiracies or malfeasance, drafting acts for the legislature, and exercising authority over the ministerial officers of the court. The council should not be unwieldy in size; it should contain both lawyers and judges as members, and should be well financed.—*Agnes Thornton. Soc. Sci. Absts.* 1:3386.

MONTANA

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931) (Except to the extent of a crime commission recently created to study the matter of procedure, prosecution and trial of persons accused of crime, and report to the 1931 legislature. Laws 1929, c. 122)

Appropriations for crime commission

\$3,000.00 for the crime commission. (Laws 1929, c. 122.)

NEBRASKA

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931) (A special committee of the state bar association is studying this subject for the purpose of bringing forward a report looking to the creation of one. Report of A B A committee on judicial councils, 1929.) (Governor Bryan in his 1925 message recommended the establishment of a supreme court commission.)

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Harley, Herbert. A unified state court system. Neb S B A 1914:108

Johnsen, Harvey, Secretary Nebraska state bar association. Nebraska bar endorses judicial council and higher educational standards. A B A Jour 15:113 Ja '29

Unsigned. News of state and local bar associations. Nebraska. A B A Jour 16:272 Ap '30. ("The report of the special committee on the creation of a judicial council stated that the measure creating this body which was defeated at the last session would again be introduced.")

Nebraska State Bar Association.—Special committee on judicial council. Report. Neb L B 9:25-28 Jl '30. (Sets out draft of bill creating a judicial council which was submitted to the judicial committee of the House, was introduced as a committee bill and had the unanimous support of the committee on the floor of the House. The bill was defeated, however, on third reading. A bill in substantially the same form is to be submitted to the next legislature.)

NEVADA

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

NEW JERSEY

Statutory provisions

"An Act to provide for the appointment of a council for judicial procedure." (Laws 1915, c. 93, p. 147.)

"An Act to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a council for judicial procedure," approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen." (Laws 1925, c. 112, p. 326.)

"An act to create a judicial council, and to define its powers and duties." (Laws 1930, c. 254, p. 1085.) (Also reprinted in N J L Jour 53:139-41 My '30.)

Reports

First. December, 1930. 21 p. incl. tables

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

New Jersey State Bar Association. Committee on Law Reform. Report. N J L Jour 51:174-78 Je '28. (This report recommends the creation of a judicial council in New Jersey and gives the history of the movement in that state together with a proposed organization plan.)

Unsigned. Jersey Bar urges judicial council. N Y Times, Je 2 '28

- Unsigned. California's judicial council. *N J L Jour* 51:192 Je '28. (Tells briefly of the work of the California and Washington judicial councils.)
- Unsigned. Judicial councils and unitary bar progress. *N J L Jour* 52:261-63 S '29. (Reports that the legislature refused to adopt a judicial council law in New Jersey and gives a brief resume of the movement throughout the country.)
- Evans, William W., Chairman of committee on legislation. Intermediate report. *N J S B A Year Book* 1930-31:31-37. (Hon. Charles L. Carrick, Chairman of the committee on law reform discussed the creation and need for a judicial council in New Jersey at p. 31-32.)
- Carrick, Charles L. Chairman of committee on law reform. Report of committee on law reform. *N J S B A Year Book* 1930-31:41-44. ("First and foremost among the recommendations of your Committee, is the institution of a judicial council, so that there may be a permanent responsible body created to consider and make recommendations as to procedure. This is the most important single step that can be taken toward procedural improvement." Discusses the personnel and work of the proposed council.)
- Unsigned. The judicial council. *N J L Jour* 53:45-47 F '30. (Reprinted from the *J Am Jud Soc* 13:102-4 D '29)
- Unsigned. Editorial, commenting on New Jersey council. *N J L Jour* 53:134 Mr '30
- Unsigned. Editorial, reporting passage of judicial council bill. *N J L Jour* 53:264 S '30
- Unsigned. A judicial council established in New Jersey. *J Am Jud Soc* 14:76 O '30. (New Jersey twentieth state in judicial council list. Article gives text of law.)
- Unsigned. Editorial, reprint of part of the first report of the judicial council of New Jersey. *N J L Jour* 54:1-3 Ja '31
- Unsigned. First report of judicial council of New Jersey. *N J L Jour* 54:6-15 Ja '31. (Omits only the preliminary statement of organization of the council.)
- Unsigned. Editorial, commenting on first report of the judicial council. *N J L Jour* 54:33 F '31

NEW MEXICO

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

NEW YORK

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

- Scott, Austin W., Felix Frankfurter and Roscoe Pound. Organization of the courts. *New Republic* 3:60 My 22 '15
- Unsigned. Two model judiciary articles. *A B A Jour* 1:3-8 Ag '17
- Unsigned. To unify New York state courts. *J Am Jud Soc* 1:68-77 Ag '17
- City Club of New York. Unified court proposed to New York constitutional convention. *J Am Jud Soc* 5:121-27 D '21
- Unsigned. New York convention reports. *J Am Jud Soc* 5:141-42 F '22
- Paul, C. H. The judicial council movement. *J Am Jud Soc* 10:78-86 O '26. (Discusses proposed "Law revision commission.")
- Unsigned. Roosevelt seeks judicial reform. *Christian Science Monitor* F 27 '29
- McGoldrick, Edward J. Resolution recommending consideration of the establishment by statute of a Judicial council in New York. *N Y S B A* 1929:395
- New York State Bar Association.—Judicial Section. Judge McGoldrick and Judge Cardozo discuss the formation of a judicial council. *id.* 510-12
- Taft, Henry W. Judicial councils. *id.* 514-31. (This speech was followed by a resolution presented by Judge Sherman recommending consideration of question of establishing by statute a judicial council in the State of New York.)

NORTH CAROLINA

Statutory provisions

"An act to create a judicial conference." (Laws 1925, c. 244, p. 489-90.)

"An act relative to the time of meeting of the judicial conference." (Laws 1927, c. 39, p. 33.) Amending sec. 4, c. 244, Laws 1925.

Appropriations

\$250.00 for expenses. (Laws 1925, c. 244, p. 490)

\$1,500.00 for 1927-1928 (Laws 1927, c. 79, p. 166.)

\$1,500.00 for 1928-1929 (Laws 1927, c. 79, p. 166.)

\$1,500.00 for 1929-1930 (Laws 1929, c. 280, p. 329.)

\$1,500.00 for 1930-1931 (Laws 1929, c. 280, p. 329.)

Reports

First. Minutes of meeting at Raleigh, June 25, 1925. Typewritten. 12 unnumbered pages.

Second. January, 1929. Raleigh, 21 p. mimeographed.

Minutes of North Carolina judicial conference. Raleigh, December 31, 1929, mimeographed. 2 p.

Minutes of North Carolina judicial conference. Raleigh, December 30, 1930, mimeographed. 8 p.

Third. January, 1931. Raleigh, 16 p. mimeographed.

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Unsigned. Judicial council for North Carolina. J Am Jud Soc 9:15-17 Je '25. (Publishes text of act creating the North Carolina council and discusses same.)

Paul, C. H. The growth of the judicial council movement. Minn L Rev 10:85-99 Ja '26. (At p. 91 discusses the North Carolina judicial council.)

(See N C L Rev 3:132 D '25 and Same, 4:40 F '27 for detailed discussion of act and organization and aims of council.)

Bryson, Moore. Suggested plan for a rule-making body in North Carolina. N C L Rev 8:222-25 F '30. (Suggests abolishing present judicial conference and establishing one on unique lines.)

NORTH DAKOTA

Statutory provisions

"An act creating a judicial council . . . and providing for the continuous study of the administration of justice." (Laws 1927, c. 124, p. 155.) (This act designates the dean of the law school of the state university as a member of the judicial council.—American Association of Law Schools, Handbook, 1929, p. 137.)

Appropriations

(No compensation for council members is provided, but necessary expenses incurred by judges shall be deemed expenses incurred in the performance of the duties of their office and paid as such. Expenses of other members shall be audited and paid from the State Bar Fund.)

Reports

(Council is collecting statistics re administration of civil and criminal laws.) (No published reports and progress hampered by lack of appropriation for support of council. Letter from North Dakota supreme court reporter, July 22, 1929.)

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Unsigned. Judicial council idea ably presented. J Am Jud Soc 9:103 O '25. (Quotes from report submitted by Judge A. G. Barr as chairman of the judicial section of the North Dakota state bar association at the 1925 annual meeting.)

Unsigned. North Dakota judicial council to meet in October, 1926. A B A Jour 12:661 S '26

Unsigned. Two state judicial councils created: California and North Dakota join list of progressive states. *J Am Jud Soc* 10:171-73 Ap '27. (Quotes text of North Dakota act.)

Harper, Fowler V. The judicial council act. Comments. *Dakota L Rev* 1:43-44 Ap '27
 Unsigned. North Dakota establishes judicial council. *A B A Jour* 13:275-76 My '27
 McCleary, Glenn Avann. One year of the judicial council in North Dakota. *Dakota L Rev* 2:295-302 D '28

MCCLEARY, GLENN AVANN. One year of the judicial council in North Dakota. *Dakota Law Rev.* 2 (4) Dec. 1928:295-302.—An analysis of the work of the judicial council covering the first year of its existence indicating the ultimate possibilities of such a body. The article shows that as Dean Pound has said, "we need a body of men competent to study the law and its actual administration functionally, to ascertain the legal needs of the community and the defects in the administration of justice, not academically or *a priori*, but in the light of every day judicial experience and to work out definite, consistent, lawyer-like programs of improvement."—*Geo. F. Robeson. Soc. Sci. Absts.* 1:3382.

OHIO

Statutory provisions

"An act to provide for a judicial council..." (Laws 1923, pp. 364-65, Sections 1697-1 to 1697-5.)

Appropriations

Council members receive no compensation. Expenses approved by the governor and council are allowed up to \$1,000.00. (Laws 1923, p. 365, Section 5.)

Reports

Statement of the immediate program, by The Judicial Council of Ohio, etc. 9 unnumbered pages.

Bulletin number 2. Judicial statistics, by The Judicial Council of Ohio, etc. 21 p. (Interim statement)

Bulletin number 3. Facts and the administration of justice, by The Judicial Council of Ohio, etc. 29 p. (Interim statement)

Bulletin number 4. Report of committee of direction, July 1, 1930, by The Judicial Council of Ohio, etc. 20 p. (Interim statement)

First. January, 1931. 54 p. incl. tables.

Study of judicial administration in Ohio. Samples of data sheets used in analysis of current litigation. 13 unnumbered sheets. (Samples of elaborate data sheets used in analysis of current litigation were distributed at the A B A meeting in Chicago, 1930.)

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Unsigned. Ohio adopts judicial council: follows plan proposed by Massachusetts Judicature commission. *J Am Jud Soc* 7:5-6 Je '23; *Mass L Q* 8 (no.5):52-55 Ag '23

Unsigned. New judicial council. *Ohio L B* 21:241-43 S 10 '23. (Publishes text of law.)

Laylin, C. D. Judicial council in Ohio. *Am Pol Sci Rev* 17:608-11 N '23

Donahay, Vic. Ohio State association mid-winter meeting. *A B A Jour* 10:138 F '24.

(In an address of welcome delivered by him as Governor of Ohio he said he hoped that the new judicial council, created by the last legislature at the suggestion of the state bar association, would work jointly with the association to bring about results that will benefit the state.)

Unsigned. Ohio judicial council. Personnel. *Ohio L B* 21:459-60 F 4 '24

Payer, H. F. Ohio judicial and legal reform. Report submitted to Cleveland bar association at annual meeting. *Ohio L B* 22:116-18 My 19 '24

- Unsigned. Important work awaiting the judicial council. Ohio L B 21:380 J1 14 '24
Statement of the judicial council of Ohio. Ohio S B A 1925-27:15-25
Unsigned. Survey by judicial council gets under way. Ohio L B 30:619-20 Ja 6 '30
The Institute of Law. Study of judicial administration in Ohio. J Am Jud Soc 13:140-41 F '30
- Aumann, F. R. The Ohio judicial council embarks on a survey of justice. Am Pol Sci Rev 24:416-25 My '30
- Marshall, C. T. Report on progress of study into judicial administration by judicial council. Ohio L B 32:345-46 J1 21 '30. (Published in "The Ohio state bar association is growing up!"—Synopsis of proceedings of 51st annual meeting of Ohio state bar association.)
- Unsigned. Judicial statistics. The Johns Hopkins university circular, n.s. 1930, no. 6, whole no. 414, the Institute of Law 1930-31:9-23. (Outlines the present status of judicial statistics and the plans for the Ohio study of such statistics.)
- American Bar Association. News of state and local bar associations—Ohio. A B A Jour 16:608-09 S '30. (The Judicial council reported through Chief Justice Carington T. Marshall of the Ohio Supreme Court, who reviewed the origin and development of the Judicial council of Ohio, the pioneer agency in the United States for the scientific study of the law and reform of judicial administration. The program of the Council was denominated by the Chief Justice as "A program of Social Justice." "A Voyage of Discovery," which would lay bare the defects of judicial administration.)
- Marvel, J. C. Discussion (of the Report of the Committee to meet with committee of the judicial conference to formulate a plan to establish the judicial council (in Missouri) by legislative decree.) Mo B A 1930:85-89. (Gives Ohio credit for judicial council movement in U. S.)

OKLAHOMA

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

(An effort to create one was made at the last session of the legislature which bill passed the Senate, but failed in the House. Further efforts will be made in this behalf. Report of A B A committee on judicial councils, 1929.)

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

- Unsigned. Oklahoma bar studies unified court. J Am Jud Soc 3:126 D '19
- Rogers, Harry H., Chairman Oklahoma state bar association committee. To unify Oklahoma courts. J Am Jud Soc 3:179-90 F '20. (Proposes draft for constitutional amendment in re judicial system, providing for a judicial council.)
- Melton, H. L. Judicial council for Oklahoma. Address. Oklahoma S B A 1928:195-212.
- Highley, Mont F., Secretary Oklahoma state bar association. Annual meeting of Oklahoma state bar association. A B A Jour 15:181 Mr '29. ("During the convention, interesting papers were read by Judge Harve L. Melton of Bufaula, Oklahoma, whose subject was, "The Judicial Council. . .")
- Brown, H. H. California needs rule-making power. J Am Jud Soc 13:88-89 O '29. (Publishes a letter to the leader of the judicial council movement in Oklahoma, Hon. Harve L. Melton, in which the Oklahoma situation is discussed.)
- Unsigned. High aim of Oklahoma's bench and bar. J Am Jud Soc 14:46-51 Ag '30. (Presents portions of Judge Melton's address to Oklahoma state bar association and text of proposed act drafted in consequence of the bar association's endorsement.)
- Bryan, William H. The Rule-making power in practice in the various states. State Bar Jour 6:8-9, 11, 14-18 Ja '31. (Discussion of the proposed judicial council for Oklahoma will be found at p. 17.)

OREGON

Statutory provisions

"An act providing for the administration of the courts through council of judges."
(Laws 1923, c. 149.)

An act to amend c. 149 . . . Laws . . . 1923 . . . (Laws 1925, c. 164.) (This amendment empowers the Chief justice to invite the president of the State district attorneys' association or other members of the bench or bar to attend meetings and advise the council. Requires not less than two meetings per year. Requires all judges of courts of record to assemble for purposes of this act on first Friday after first day of January each year.)

Appropriations

(Expenses only provided for.) (Laws 1925, c. 164.)

Reports

- Report (in part, of 1925 meeting.) Oreg L Rev 4:257-60 Je '25
- Report (abbreviated, of initial session, May 8, 1925.) Oreg L Rev 4:263-93 Je '25
- Report (executive session, May 8, 1925.) The Oregon judicial council and the rule-making power, by Albert B. Ridgway. Oreg L Rev 4:293-307 Je '25
- Report of sub-committee of the judicial council on uniform rules. Oreg L Rev 5:41-47 D '25
- Report of sub-committee of the judicial council on giving the Supreme court power to make rules of procedure and practice. Oreg L Rev 5:48-66 D '25
- Report of sub-committee of the judicial council on the form of reports to be made to the judicial council. Oreg L Rev 5:67-88 D '25
- Report. [Two meetings in 1926.] Albert B. Ridgway, Executive secretary. Oreg L Rev 6:55-69 D '26
- [Report of proceedings.] Meeting of the judicial council, January 6 and 7, 1928. Oreg L Rev 7:164-68 F '28. (Contains statistics of Oregon cases, 1917-1926.)
- Report by Albert B. Ridgway, Executive secretary. Oreg L Rev 8:237-46 Ap '29. fold. tables of cases filed, etc. Also reprinted as a separate pamphlet. (Enumerates matters discussed at meetings of July, 1925 to January, 1929.)
- Report . . . for the year 1929. Published in Oreg L Rev 9:332-46 Ap '30. Also reprinted as a separate pamphlet.

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

- Unsigned. Plan to unify Oregon courts. J Am Jud Soc 2:145-50 F '19. (Oregon legislature authorizes Supreme court to appoint a commission to investigate and report plan for revision and improvement of judicial administration, practice and procedure. Laws 1917, S J Res No. 2, p. 939.)
- Barnett, James D. Judicial council in Oregon. Am Pol Sci Rev 17:611 N '23
- Hale, W. G. The Oregon judicial council. Oreg L Rev 3:60-61 D '23
- Unsigned. The Oregon state bar association. A B A Jour 10:745 O '24. (A council of judges, formed at the last session of the legislature, for the purpose of acting in an advisory capacity to the legislative body, held its first meeting in connection with the Association session.)
- Unsigned. Oregon judicial council cooperates with state bar association. J Am Jud Soc 9:14-15 Je '25
- Unsigned. The judicial council meeting. Oreg L Rev 4:257-60 Je '25. (Synopsis of proceedings.)
- Unsigned. A good beginning. A B A Jour 11:585 S '25
- Paul, Charles H. Judicial council and reform of judicial procedure. Oreg L Rev 5:1-26 D '25. (Address before Oregon S B A, September 25, 1925.)
- Ridgway, A. B. American judicial council, its powers and possibilities. Oreg L Rev 5:292-306 Je '26; Wash S B A 1925:113-24
- Decker, Edward H. Food for thought. Oreg L Rev 5:316-22 Je '26

[Repeal of Oregon act.] (J Am Jud Soc 10:171 Ap '27, stated that Oregon had repealed its act. J Am Jud Soc 11:7 Je '27, retracted this statement and made an explanation of the status of the Oregon council.)

"Oregon. Judicial council. Its activities are confined to an effort to simplify court procedure. Work is only spasmodic since the Council is composed of five judges who have very little time to devote to the Council." (Current Res. in Law 1929-1930:12.)

[Oregon judicial council makes its report to the state bar association.] A B A Jour 16:74 Ja '30

Unsigned. Oregon judicial council meets. Oreg L Rev 9:180-81 F '30. (Editorial giving personnel of the Oregon council and reciting its recommendations, with slight comment thereon.)

Brand, James T. The insanity defense. Oreg L Rev 9:309-31 Ap '30. (Submitted to the Oregon judicial council as a report of a preliminary study made as part of a program undertaken by said council.)

Unsigned. Oregon circuit judges recommend changes. A B A Jour 16:282 My '30

PENNSYLVANIA

(There is no statutory judicial council, but a judicial conference has been voluntarily created composed of all the judges in the state, which conference meets annually and to a large extent does the work of the usual judicial council. The last legislature passed a bill creating a judicial council which the governor vetoed on the ground that it was not needed in view of the judicial conference already in existence. Report of A B A committee on judicial councils, 1929.)

Reports

April 1928 meeting. (In Report to 1929 General assembly of Pennsylvania commission appointed to study laws, procedure, etc., relating to crimes and criminals. pp. 12-18.)

Second. June 1929. Bedford Spring, Pennsylvania. 33 p.

Third. April 1930. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 22 p.

Reports of committees appointed by Judicial section of 1928 conference on the criminal law. Submitted to the members of the 1929 conference for advance study. 41 p.

Report of chairman of the crime commission to chairman of the judicial conference on measures recommended to the 1929 legislature by the crime commission. Particularly stating the legislative history of the recommendations made by the judicial conference to the crime commission. 67 p.

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Unsigned. Two schools clash. J Am Jud Soc 4:48-51 Ag '20

Pennsylvania state bar association, Special committee to consider creation of a judicial council. Report. Pennsylvania bar association approves judicial council plan.

J Am Jud Soc 9:47-48 Ag '25. See also Pa S B A Report 31:159 1925

Dodge, Robert G. Judicial councils. A B A Jour 12:579, 580. Ag '26

Unsigned. Pennsylvania rejects bar incorporation and judicial council. A B A Jour 12:661 S '26

Gordon, J. G. Resolutions of 1928 Pennsylvania judicial conference. Temp L Q 2:305-16 Jl '28

Unsigned. Concerning new judicial councils. J Am Jud Soc 13:77-78 O '29

Unsigned. Pennsylvania's third judicial conference. A B A Jour 16:477-79 Ag '30

Simpson, A. C. Rule-making plans of Pennsylvania judicial conference criticised. A B A Jour 16:544 Ag '30. (From "News of state and local bar associations.")

RHODE ISLAND

Statutory provisions

"An act creating a judicial council to make a study of the organization, procedure and practice of the courts." (Acts and Resolves 1927, c. 1038, pp. 224-225) (Creation of council and appointments of first members. Acts and Resolves 1927—Appendix, p. 596.)

Appropriations

\$500.00 for fiscal year ending November 30, 1927. (Acts and Resolves 1927, c. 1038, pp. 224-225.)

\$600.00 for clerical assistance. (Acts and Resolves 1928, c. 1137, p. 19.)

\$350.00 for general expenses. (Acts and Resolves 1928, c. 1137, p. 19.)

\$100.00 for supplies. (Acts and Resolves 1928, c. 1137, p. 19.)

\$600.00 for clerical assistance. (Acts and Resolves 1929, c. 1307, p. 18.)

\$425.00 for general expenses. (Acts and Resolves 1929, c. 1307, p. 18.)

\$25.00 for supplies. (Acts and Resolves 1929, c. 1307, p. 18.)

Reports

First. December, 1927. Providence, 1928. 24 p. incl. stat. tables.

Second. December, 1928. Providence, 1928. 48 p.

Third. December, 1929. Providence, 1929. 44 p. (Reprints text of act creating judicial council; reviews previous recommendations; devotes twenty-eight pages to discussion of rule-making power and recommends a proposed act on this subject. pp. 38-44 give statistics of the Rhode Island courts for the years 1910, 1920, 1927-29.)

Fourth. December, 1930. Providence, 1931. 38 p. (Reprints text of act creating judicial council and reviews previous recommendations; a discussion of rule-making power; a recommendation for the incorporation of the bar; pp. 28-38 give statistics of the Rhode Island Courts ending in 1930.)

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Unsigned. Rhode Island established judicial council. J Am Jud Soc 11:117 D '27. (Refers to Rhode Island as ninth state to adopt a judicial council; quotes text of act and discusses same.)

Chafee, Zechariah, Jr. Our debt to the law. [Address to the Rhode Island bar association, February 29, 1928.] R I S B A 1928:39-56. (At p. 54 suggests that a judicial council is the appropriate body to study rules of procedure.)

Unsigned. Rhode Island judicial council makes recommendations. A B A Jour 15: 119-20 Mr '29

Rhode Island bar association. Report of committee on American bar association. 1929: 29-39. (At p. 37 summarizes work accomplished by the judicial council of Rhode Island.)

Unsigned. Rhode Island judicial council on the rule-making power. A B A Jour 16: 79-80 F '30

Unsigned. Judicial Councils and the rule-making power. A B A Jour 16:170-71 M '30. (An editorial showing the position taken by the Rhode Island judicial council and discussing the 4th report of the Judicial council of Rhode Island.)

Unsigned. Rhode Island judicial council makes fourth report. A B A Jour 17:139-41 Mr '31. (Discusses the fourth report and lists the suggestions and recommendations together with the recommendations adopted in the first, second and third reports. A detailed account of the slow progress effected by the Council in its struggle to have criminal cases tried without a jury is also given.)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

(The judicial council was sponsored before the state bar association in 1913 by Judge Robert W. Winston. See Sen. Doc. No. 377, 63rd Cong. 2nd sess., Ser. no. 6593.)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

(It is planned to have a committee created to consider and report upon the subject during the coming year. Report of A B A committee on judicial councils, 1929)

Articles in legal periodicals

Goldsmith, Carl, Secretary South Dakota bar association. South Dakota Bar's annual meeting. A B A Jour 15:724 N '29. (The president in his address before the association recommended the creation of a judicial council.)

Voorhees, J. H. President's address. S D S B A Proceedings 1929:139-60. (At p. 158 recommends the appointment of a committee to draft a bill providing for the creation of a judicial council in South Dakota, to be presented to next meeting of the bar association, and after approval by such association, to be submitted to the next legislature.)

Goldsmith, Carl, Secretary South Dakota bar association. South Dakota bar to act on integrated state bar and judicial council proposals. (September 17-18, 1930 meeting.) A B A Jour 16:609 S '30

TENNESSEE

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

(A bill was introduced at the last session of the legislature to establish such a council, but it was not passed. Report of A B A committee on judicial councils, 1929.)

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

MacChesney, Nathan W. A plan for modern unified courts. Tenn S B A Report 1914:103

Higgins, Joseph. The rule-making power of the supreme court of Tennessee. Tenn L Rev 8:184-88 Ap '30

TEXAS

Statutory provisions

"An act creating an advisory civil judicial council for the continuous study and investigation of and report upon the civil judicial system of the state, its administration, procedure and functioning; gathering of civil judicial statistics and other data; devising of methods for the improvement of civil judicial administration and procedure; prescribing the personnel of such council; prescribing its powers and duties; providing for the payment of the actual expenses of the council and its members, including clerical assistance . . ." (Laws 1929, 1st called session, c. 19, pp. 51-54. See also Laws 1929, Reg. Sess. c. 309.) (Chapter 309 provides that the council shall include one member of the state university school of law to be selected by the President of the University.)

Appropriations

Council members receive no compensation, but actual and necessary traveling and other expenses shall be paid. (Laws 1929, 1st called session, c. 19, p. 53.)

\$3,000.00 for year ending August 31, 1930. (Laws 1929, 3rd called session, c. 18, at p. 496.)

\$3,000.00 for year ending August 31, 1931. (Laws 1929, 3rd called session, c. 18, at p. 496.)

Reports

First. December, 1929. Dallas, 17 p.

Second. December, 1930. Dallas, 111 p.

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Unsigned. Court reorganization in Texas. J Am Jud Soc 2:133-44 F '19

Unsigned. Texas bar thwarted. J Am Jud Soc 3:21-22 Je '19

- Unsigned. Texas unifies trial courts. *J Am Jud Soc* 11:38-39 Ag '27
- McKnight, A. H. A judicial council for Texas. *Tex L Rev* 6:468-70 Je '28
- McClendon, J. W. Powerful argument for judicial council. *J Am Jud Soc* 12:45-53 Ag '28
- McKnight, A. H. Judicial reform in the 41st legislature of Texas. *Tex L Rev* 7:103-07 D '28
- McClendon, J. W. Advisory judicial council for Texas. *Tex S B A* 1928:33-48.
- Unsigned. Judicial council movement progresses: Michigan and Texas Legislatures enact laws. *J Am Jud Soc* 13:7-8 Je '29
- Gaines, Geo. C., Secretary Texas state bar association. Texas bar votes for legislative incorporation—Favors state convention. *A B A Jour* 14:353 Jl '28. (Judge McClendon gave an address entitled "An Advisory Civil Judicial Council for Texas.")
- Chrestman, M. N. (Letter October 7, 1929.) (Council organized October 4, 1929. Seven ex-officio members, eight attorneys and one journalist complete the membership of sixteen. Committees on "Council organization and finance," "Judicial statistics," "Court personnel," "Court procedure," and "Methods of preventing and lessening litigation" were appointed. This Council is limited to civil procedure. Due to small appropriation no executive secretary is employed.)
- Gaines, Geo. C., Secretary Texas state bar association. 48th Annual meeting of the Texas bar association. *A B A Jour* 15:588 S '29. (The Legislative Committee further reported that a bill sponsored by the Association, creating a Judicial Council for Texas, had been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor.)
- Unsigned. Concerning new judicial councils. *J Am Jud Soc* 13:77-78 O '29
- McKnight, A. H. Texas civil judicial council. *Tex L Rev* 8:101-03 D '29. (Contains sketch of objectives; report of organization; list of members, officers, committees, etc.)
- Stayton, Robert W. The Texas civil judicial council. *Tex L Rev* 9:207-22 F '31. (This article is a thorough discussion of the creation, plan and success of the Texas civil judicial council.)
- McCLENDON, J. W. Powerful argument for judicial council. *J. Am. Jud. Soc.* 12 (2) Aug. 1928:45-53—Judge McClendon of Texas presented to a group of judges in Texas a plan for integrating the state's civil tribunals. It is a "powerful addition" to the literature of the judicial council movement.—*Agnes Thornton. Soc. Sci. Absts.* 1:4476.
- McKNIGHT, A. H. Judicial reform in the Forty-first Legislature of Texas. *Texas Law Rev.* 7 (1) Dec. 1929:103-107—This article, commenting on the necessity for judicial reform in the state of Texas, presents a series of eight resolutions approved by the Special Commission on Remedial Procedure and Law Reforms of the Texas Bar Association, in Dallas, Oct. 13, 1928. Special attention is paid to the need for lightening the burden of the Supreme Court and reducing the time spent by its members in passing upon applications for writs of error, in order that the court may be free to spend more time in disposing of cases.*—*W. Brooke Graves. Soc. Sci. Absts.* 1:3383.

UTAH

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

* Resolution No. 8 is as follows: "We heartily approve the recommendation made at the last meeting of this Association of the enactment by the legislature of an Advisory Judicial Council, as provided in a prepared bill proposed by Justice McClendon of the Austin Court of Civil Appeals." *Texas Law Rev.* 7 (1) Dec 1928:106.

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Unsigned. Judicial councils and unitary bar progress. *N J L Jour* 52:261-63 S '29.
(On p. 263 Senator Hollingsworth reports that the judicial council bill was defeated in Utah.)

VERMONT

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

(The matter has been brought forward by the state bar association and an increased interest in the subject has been developed. Report of A B A committee on judicial councils, 1929.)

Articles in legal periodicals

Skeels, Homer L. Our rules and rule makers. *A B A Jour* 16:274. Ap '30. (Presidential address to Vermont state bar association, January, 1930, in which he urged the establishment of a judicial council. Noted in "News of state and local bar associations.")

Conant, H. J. (News of state and local bar associations) *Vermont. A B A Jour* 16:824-25 D '30. (The subject of a judicial council for Vermont was discussed and referred to a special committee.)

VIRGINIA

Statutory provisions

"An act creating a judicial council in Virginia for the purpose of considering and recommending needed changes in the rules of practice of the courts of the Commonwealth, and the improvement and simplification of the administration of justice, and defining its other duties, and providing for the payment of its actual expenses." (Laws 1928, c. 7, p. 6.)

"An act to amend and re-enact chapter 7 of the Acts of Assembly of 1928, entitled..." (Laws 1930, c. 355, p. 788.) (This amendment reduces number of members from a possible eighteen to a definite nine; repeals requirement that each judge of a court of record shall, on or before October 1st in each year, prepare and submit a report of the condition of business in his court with his recommendations; requires annual meetings at stated time; provides for appointment of a paid permanent secretary in addition to a paid stenographer; provides for printing of reports, etc., by the state division of purchase and printing; substitutes term "chief justice" for "president" of supreme court.)

Appropriations

Council members receive no compensation, but necessary travel expenses and subsistence are provided for. (Laws 1928, c. 7.)

Reports

Minutes of meeting, December 5, 1928. Richmond, 1929. 27 p.

Minutes of meeting, April 30, 1929. (With reports of committees.) Richmond, 1929. 70 p.

Minutes of meeting, August 1, 1929, with reports of committees. Richmond, 1929. 82 p.
Report, with minutes of meeting held October 29, 1929, including drafts of bills approved, rejected, and passed. Richmond, 1930. 122 p.

Minutes of meeting, December 17, 1930. Richmond, 1931. 13 p.

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Unsigned. The judicial council. *Va L Reg n.s.* 13:622-24 F '28

Unsigned. Virginia adopts judicial council. *A B A Jour* 14:177 Ap '28. (Publishes text of 1928 act.)

Unsigned. Virginia adopts judicial council. *J Am Jud Soc* 12:82-83 O '28. (Eleventh state to create a judicial council; only state to take federal conference of senior circuit judges as a model; text of 1928 act published.)

- T., F. L. Recent Virginia statute. *Va L Rev* 15:188-91 D '28
- Unsigned. Virginia judicial council holds first meeting. *A B A Jour* 15:120-21 Mr '29
- Unsigned. Virginia council considers improvements in laws. *A B A Jour* 15:457-58 Ag '29
- Unsigned. Virginia judicial council considers reforms in criminal procedure. *A B A Jour* 16:3 Ja '30
- Unsigned. Virginia judicial council reports recommendations. *A B A Jour* 16:75-76 F '30

T., F. L. Judicial Council—recent Virginia Statute. *Virginia Law Rev.* 15 (2) Dec. 1928:188-91.—By an act of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1928 a Judicial Council was created. The act provides that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals shall summon the Council on the first Wednesday in December at Richmond, or at such other time and place as he may designate. The Council is composed of not less than three nor more than five circuit judges, not less than two nor more than three judges of other courts of record, and one member of the bar of the Supreme Court of Appeals from each of the ten congressional districts of the state. Each judge of a court of record in the state is required to prepare and submit to the Council an annual report on the proceedings of his court for the preceding year. The Council is to make reports and recommendations to the Governor and to the Supreme Court of Appeals concerning the judicial business of the Commonwealth, with particular reference to needed changes in rules of procedure. Although Virginia is the 11th state to create a Judicial Council, it is the first state to follow the model prepared by the Conference of Senior Circuit Court Judges of the U. S., the only departure being that members of the bar as well as judges shall comprise the Council in Virginia. There is no power to promulgate needed rules of procedure, or to abolish those of a needless character, or to transfer judges from courts with little business to those with crowded dockets.—*George W. Spicer. Soc. Sci. Absts.* 1:3385.

WASHINGTON

Statutory provisions

"An act establishing a judicial council and prescribing its powers and duties and the duties of other officers in respect thereof." (Laws 1925 Extra Session, c. 45, pp. 38-41.)

"Relating to the survey of, and rearrangement of judicial districts." (Laws 1927, House Concurrent Res. no. 9, p. 935.) (Resolved . . . that the judicial council be requested to make a survey of the present arrangement of the judicial districts of the Superior court, including the volume of business transacted by the superior court of the various counties, and to include in its next ensuing biennial report . . . such recommendations as it may deem advisable . . .)

Appropriations

- Travel expenses only to be paid. (Laws 1925 Ex., c. 45, p. 41.)
- \$5,000 for operations. (Laws 1927, c. 313, p. 893.)
- \$4,000 for operations. (Laws 1929, c. 228, p. 640.)

Reports

- First. January, 1927. Olympia, 1927. 12 p.
- Second. January, 1929. Olympia 1929. 31 p.
- Questionnaire. November, 1929. Olympia, 1929. 8 p. (This questionnaire contains amendments of the existing laws and rules governing practice, procedure and judicial affairs submitted to the bench and bar of Washington by the Judicial Council for their consideration and suggestion.)
- Questionnaire. October, 1930. Olympia, 1930. 12 p. (This questionnaire involves practice and procedure, and has to do with the expeditious handling of appeals in criminal cases. These rules were submitted by the Superior Court Judges Association of the State of Washington and revamped by the Judicial council.)

Third. January, 1931. (Olympia, 1931) 15 + (10) p. Mimeographed. ("This report is intended to cover the activities of the Judicial Council from the time of its Second Report (rendered in December, 1928, and printed in January, 1929), down to December 31, 1930.")

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Paul, Charles H. The judicial council movement. Wash L Rev 1:101-12 O '25. (Surveys work of various councils for benefit of Washington lawyers.)

Unsigned. Washington creates judicial council. J Am Jud Soc 9:102-33 D '25. (Publishes text of Washington act. Refers to Washington as fifth council.)

Unsigned. California's judicial council. N J L Jour 51:192 Je '28. ("...In the State of Washington the Judicial Council, representative of all the Courts, just naturally assumed the initiative in formulating rules, a work that requires a great deal of time. The Supreme Court gives these rules authority by adoption.")

Falknor, J. F. Washington judicial council and the rule making power in the state of Washington (Address). Idaho S B 4:43-53 '28

Falknor, J. F., Secretary Washington judicial council. Judicial council. Wash L Rev 4:46-48 F '29. (Summarizes a second report of the council.)

Unsigned. Washington judicial council makes recommendations. A B A Jour 15:223-24 Ap '29

Washington state bar association. Committee on judicial council. Report. Wash L Rev 4:202-03 O '29. (Recommends enactment of legislation making it the duty of the Superior courts to furnish periodically to the Council full information concerning status of judicial business, upon request. Suggests more frequent and regular meetings of the Council and recommends an executive secretary of the council with requisite time.)

Unsigned. Judicial council. Wash L Rev 5:142-44 Je '30. (Abbreviated report of meetings on December 21, 1929; February 8, 1930, and April 19, 1930.)

Editorial. J Am Jud Soc 14:37 Ag '30. (Discusses use of referendum by Washington judicial council.)

Allen, Edward. A bar referendum. J Am Jud Soc 14:53-54 Ag '30. (Washington judicial council secures bar opinion on procedural problems.)

Heinly, Guy. (News of state and local bar associations) Washington. A B A Jour 16:825 D '30. ("The Judicial Council" with F. L. Stotler as leader was discussed in the section on "Courts and Judges.")

Bryan, William H. The Rule-making power in practice in the various states. State Bar Jour 6:8-9, 11, 14-18 Ja '31. (Discussion of the organization of the judicial council found at p. 15.)

UNSIGNED. Rules-of-court Statute held valid. Jour. Amer. Judicat. Soc. 12 (3) Oct. 1928:70-76.—The Washington Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the statute conferring power to regulate both civil and criminal procedure by rule-making power. "While there is no specific mention of criminal procedure, the act is made to extend to . . . 'the entire pleading, practice, and procedure to be used in all suits' . . . and in all the courts, including the justices' courts." For this reason, this act may become a great historical precedent. The same legislature which conferred rule-making power also created a judicial council, which has conceived its function to be that of "drafting needed changes in procedural law, discussing them with the bar, and offering them to the Supreme Court for adoption." The full text of the decision is published in this article.—*Agnes Thornton. Soc. Sci. Absts. 1:3387.*

WEST VIRGINIA

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

The West Virginia Bar Association, however, has approved the idea of a Judicial council with the law faculty of the University of West Virginia as the research unit for the council.—American Association of Law Schools, Handbook, 1929, p. 136.

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

- Arnold, Thurman. Judicial councils. *W Va L Q* 35:193-238. Ap '29
- West Virginia state bar association, Committee on judicial administration and reform. Report to 1929 meeting. *W Va L Q* 36:1-102 D '29. (Contains draft of act providing for a judicial council, with comment thereon, at pp. 1-25.)
- Clark, Charles E. Methods of legal reform. *W Va L Q* 36:106-18 D '29. (Judicial councils and their work, conferring rule-making power on them, co-operation with them, etc., discussed at pp. 110-16.)
- Sunderland, Edson R. Comments on proposed changes in procedure in West Virginia. *W Va L Q* 36:119-32 D '29. (Discussion of draft of act creating judicial council for West Virginia at pp. 120-28.)
- Arnold, T. W. The collection of judicial statistics in W. Va. *W Va L Q* 36:184-90. F '30. ("Coordination of the plan of statistics with our proposed judicial council." p. 187-88.)

ARNOLD, THURMAN. Judicial councils. *West Virginia Law Quar.* 35 (3) Apr. 1929:193-238.—The chairman of the Committee on Judicial Administration and Legal Reform of the West Virginia Bar Association discusses the movement for the adoption of judicial councils in its relation to the larger movement for more scientific judicial administration. Not only is the history of the movement summarized, but also the types of judicial councils thus far adopted by eleven states are classified and their functioning and relative effectiveness examined. Recommendations are made for a judicial council for West Virginia with particular emphasis on the use of the state law school as a research department, to prepare such data as may be directed by the judicial council. In addition to the footnote bibliographical material, there is appended, in tabular form, a comparison of the statutory provisions relating to judicial councils. Finally, there are appended copies of each state judicial council act in effect in April, 1929.—*Carrol H. Woody. Soc. Sci. Absts.*

WISCONSIN

Statutory provisions

(Wisconsin board of circuit judges created by Laws 1913, c. 592; Laws 1915, c. 516; Laws 1917, c. 14, sec. 109; Laws 1917, c. 299, 653, preceded the Wisconsin advisory committee.)

"An act to repeal subsection (6) of section 20.62, to amend section 251.18 and to create subsection (9) of section 20.62 of the statutes, relating to rules of pleading, practice and procedure in the courts of Wisconsin, and making an appropriation." (Wisconsin Laws 1929, c. 404, p. 532-34.) (Section 2 . . . The attorney-general of Wisconsin, the revisor of statutes, the chairman of the judiciary committees of the senate and of the assembly, a member of the board of circuit judges, and a member of the board of county judges, selected by those boards annually, the president of the Wisconsin state bar association and three members of the said bar association, elected by said association annually, shall constitute an advisory committee whose duty it shall be to observe and to study the administration of justice in the courts of Wisconsin and to advise the Supreme court from time to time as to changes in rules of pleading, practice and procedure which will, in its judgment, simplify procedure and promote the speedy determination of litigation upon its merits . . .)

Appropriations

Members shall receive no compensation but shall be reimbursed for expenses necessarily and actually incurred by them in attending meetings of said committee outside the county of their residence.

Reports

Proceedings of the Wisconsin board of circuit judges, annual session December, 1928. Madison, 1929. 51 p.

Articles in legal periodicals, etc.

Fowler, Chester A. Wisconsin's board of circuit judges. J Am Jud Soc 4:101-03 D '20

Unsigned. How courts may be co-ordinated. J Am Jud Soc 5:105-07 D '21

Wisconsin state bar association. Report of committee on rule-making power. Wisc S B A 1928:183-86

Unsigned. Wisconsin takes long step forward. J Am Jud Soc 13:71-72 O '29

Willoughby, W. F. Principles of judicial administration. Washington, The Brookings Institution, 1929. xxii, 662 p. (Refers to Wisconsin board of circuit judges as first action by any state in way of providing for a central body to exercise functions in respect to judicial administration; discussion of Wisconsin and other judicial councils at pp. 264-66.)

WYOMING

Has no judicial council. (January 1, 1931)

(The subject is now receiving attention by the state bar association and some action regarding the matter may be expected. Report of A B A committee on judicial councils, 1929.)

ANNOUNCEMENT. It has been suggested that it would be a convenience to the Law Library profession and to others interested in the Judicial Council movement, if the two parts of this Judicial Council Bibliography were issued in separate form as a pamphlet. This will be done if sufficient interest is shown in the proposal. The price will be one dollar to cover the expense of preparation. If you desire a copy please send prompt notice to Arthur S. McDaniel, Secretary, American Association of Law Libraries, 42 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.

A.L.A. CONVENTION

JUNE 22-27, 1931 at

YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

It is intended that the following statements shall answer the questions which will be asked by those who apply for dormitory accommodations.

1. It is desirable to apply for dormitory rooms at once.
2. No advance deposit of money on account of dormitory rooms or board at the Dining Hall (Commons) is desired.
3. Cancellation of reservations will be accepted at any time, but the courtesy of written cancellation is requested.
4. Dormitory rates are:
Per person: 1 night \$2.00; 2 nights \$4.00; 3 nights \$6.00;
4 nights \$7.50; 5 nights \$9.00;
6 nights \$10.50; 7 nights \$12.00.
5. On arriving in New Haven if you have baggage which you are not carrying with you, go to the New Haven Baggage and Transfer Co. in the New Haven Railroad Station; the attendant there will know just what to do to insure prompt delivery. Be sure to get a receipt or claim check for any baggage checks or baggage which you may leave in the hands of this or any other delivery agency. If you send baggage by express, ship it prepaid to yourself, c/o Yale University, Welch Hall, New Haven, Conn.
6. Taxicabs will be found at the exit from the Station affording conveyance to the campus gateway on College Street nearest to the dormitory office, about one mile.
7. Trolley cars found at the exit from the Station run very frequently. If the car you take does not pass the corner of Chapel and College Streets secure a transfer to that point. Cars marked B, D, or Q, available at the Railroad Station, pass this corner without need for transfer.
8. On alighting from taxi or trolley follow signs to the dormitory office and complete your dormitory registration AT ONCE. Porters will be on hand to guide to rooms, to carry hand baggage, and to point out Convention Headquarters.
9. When you take up your room reservation, you will be required to pay in advance for the number of nights you expect to remain and to deposit 50 cents for room key.
10. Key deposits will be refunded when keys are surrendered.
11. If you find it necessary to depart before the end of the period for which you have registered, a refund will be given, on the basis of rates announced above, when you surrender your key and give up your room.
12. Suites in the dormitories (usually living room, or study, and two bedrooms) will be assigned to the number of persons for whom bedrooms are provided, so each person will have a completely private bedroom even if sharing a suite with a stranger.
13. A few rooms are single rooms (having no separate living room); only one person will be assigned to such a room.
14. Each dormitory consists of one or more stairhalls or entries; in each entry there will be found two or more suites and an adequate bathroom on practically every floor.
15. All baths are showers, so women should bring or procure bathing caps.
16. In many of the dormitories the closing of the door from stairhall to room or suite locks the door automatically, so consequently it is important to *take the key whenever you leave your room.*
17. The University supplies toilet soap, bed linen, blankets, and towels (1 bath towel and 1 hand towel per person per day).
18. In the dormitories the University provides for the students only the following furniture: beds, chiffoniers, desks, tables, and bookcases. The chairs, rugs, couches, etc., are the property of absent students in most cases. Boxes and other containers filled with the smaller articles belonging to students will be found in the rooms. In about 600 rooms (300 suites) vacated by the graduating class, conditions will be rather primitive, since, in addition to the staple articles listed above, the University will be able to provide only the necessary chairs.
19. The construction plan of the dormitories is such that it is not convenient to house more than one sex in any entry, so married couples if living in dormitories *must be separated.*
20. No facilities exist for serving even the simplest meal in any dormitory.
21. Janitors will be on duty in dormitories for men from 7.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M., but not at night. Janitresses will be on duty in dormitories for women from 7.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.

22. There are no telephones and no call bells in dormitory rooms. In case of illness it will be necessary to enlist the aid of some other occupant of the dormitory. A message conveyed to the dormitory office in Welch Hall or to Campus Patrol Offices located in dormitory rooms listed below will quickly bring a physician or other aid as needed. The Campus Patrol Offices are located at:
- Room 1 Phelps Hall.
 - " 753 Memorial Quadrangle.
 - " 425 Fayerweather Hall.
 - " 2563 Sterling Law Buildings.
23. The dormitory office in Welch Hall will be open 24 hours per day beginning at 8.00 A.M. on Saturday, June 20, and ending at 12.00 o'clock noon on Sunday, June 28, and dormitory rooms will be available for occupancy during the same period.
24. In the assigning of dormitory rooms, applicants will be located in one of the four groups here listed if an expression of preference reaches Mr. F. B. Johnson, 20 Ashmun Street, New Haven, Conn., before June 1.
1. Law Librarians and State Librarians.
 2. Children's Librarians.
 3. College Librarians.
 4. School Librarians.
- Those who express no preference will be assigned to a fifth unclassified group.
25. The Yale Dining Hall, located at the corner of College and Grove Streets (follow direction signs), will serve meals to all who wish to patronize it, and, as it will be operated as a restaurant, no specific advance agreement for a definite number of meals is required, but an expression of intention will be appreciated, for this will guide the management in making preparations. Service of meals in the Dining Hall will begin at lunch on Monday, June 22, and will end with the serving of luncheon on Saturday, June 27.
26. For the convenience of those coming in automobiles, a few garages near the University are listed below; rates in general are \$1.00 per night with reduction in some cases for a continuous period of four or five nights:
- City Garage, 260 Crown Street.
 - Down Town Garage, 282 Crown Street.
 - Howe & Elm Garages, Corner Howe & Elm Streets.
 - Hyperion Garage, 1038 Chapel Street.
 - Kirk's Garage, 219 Crown Street.
 - Sheff Garage, 385 Temple Street.
27. Yale University cannot and does not assume any financial or other responsibility whatsoever for the safety of the person or property of any person, firm, corporation, or other organization occupying, using, or visiting the buildings or grounds of the University, any such occupancy or use of, or visit to, said grounds and/or buildings constituting a waiver of any such responsibility on the part of the University.
28. The water supplied in bathrooms is the water which the majority of the residents of the City of New Haven use for drinking water.
29. It is asked of all occupants of dormitories that they leave no towels or personal property in bathrooms.
30. The facilities afforded by an attended pay station of the Southern New England Telephone Company will be available in Room 11, Houghton Hall, from 7.00 A.M. to 9.00 P.M., during the entire Convention period.

AMERICAN STATE REPORTS AND SESSION LAWS EXCLUSIVE OF SIDE REPORTS

Revised to April 15, 1931

Publication	Dates of regular sessions	Source	Latest vol. to appear
Alabama			
Reports .....	. . .	West Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn....	221
App. Reports .....	. . .	West Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn....	23
Session laws	Quadrennial 1923, 1927 etc.	Secretary of State.....	Special session 1926 & Reg. 1927
Alaska			
Reports .....	. . .	West Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn....	7
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of Territory.....	1929
Arizona			
Reports .....	. . .	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	35
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1928, 5th to 6th Spec., 1929 Reg
Arkansas			
Reports .....	. . .	Secretary of State.....	181
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
California			
Reports .....	. . .	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	209
App. Rep. ....	. . .	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	104
Adv. parts for both sets .....	. . .	Recorder Printing & Publ. Co., San Francisco	
Superior Ct. Dec. ....	. . .	California Law Book Exchange....	2
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Extra 1928 & Reg. 1929
Colorado			
Reports .....	. . .	Bradford-Robinson Printing Co.....	87
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
Connecticut			
Reports .....	. . .	E. E. Dissell & Co., Hartford, Conn..	111
*Advance parts .....	. . .	E. E. Dissell & Co., Hartford, Conn..	
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	1929, Jan. & Aug.
Delaware			
Reports .....	. . .	State Librarian	33
Chancery Reports ....	. . .	State Librarian	15
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	1929
District of Columbia			
Appeals .....	. . .	West Pub Co., St. Paul, Minn....	59
Acts affecting District of Columbia..	. . .	John Byrne & Co.	1929-30
Florida			
Reports .....	. . .	T. J. Appleyard, Tallahassee.....	98
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
Georgia			
Reports .....	. . .	Harrison Co.	170
App. Rep. ....	. . .	Harrison Co.	41
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	1929
Hawaii			
Reports .....	. . .	Clerk Supreme Ct.	30
*Advance parts .....	. . .	Clerk Supreme Ct.	
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of Territory.....	1929
Idaho			
Reports .....	. . .	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	49
Session laws	Odd years	Capital News Publ. Co.	Extra 1930
Illinois			
Reports .....	. . .	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	341
*Advance parts .....	. . .	Supreme Ct. Reporter	
App. Rep. ....	. . .	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	257
*Advance parts .....	. . .	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	
Court of Claims Reports .....	. . .	T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago.....	5
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Spec. 1930

*Advance parts pagged to correspond with permanent edition.

Publication	Dates of regular sessions	Source	Latest vol. to appear
Indiana			
Reports .....	. . .	Secretary of State.....	201
App. Reports .....	. . .	Secretary of State.....	89
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
Iowa			
Reports .....	. . .	Superintendent of Printing	208
Session laws	Odd years	Superintendent of Printing	1928 Spec. 1929
Kansas			
Reports .....	. . .	State Librarian	130
*Advanced parts .....	. . .	State Librarian	
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Spec. 1930
Kentucky			
Reports .....	. . .	State Librarian	234
*Advance parts .....	. . .	State Librarian	
Session laws	Even years	State Librarian	1930
Louisiana			
Reports .....	. . .	West Pub. Co. St. Paul, Minn.....	170
Courts of Appeal ....	. . .	Hauser Printing Co.	14
Advance parts .....	. . .	Hauser Printing Co.	
Session laws	Even years	Secretary of State.....	Extra 1930
Maine			
Reports .....	. . .	Loring, Short & Harmon	129
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	Spec. 1930
Maryland			
Reports .....	. . .	King Bros., Baltimore	158
*Advance parts .....	. . .	King Bros., Baltimore	
Session laws	Odd beginning with 1927	State Librarian	Extra 1930
Massachusetts			
Reports .....	. . .	Wright & Potter Printing Co. Boston	
Advance parts .....	. . .	Boston	267
Session laws	Annual	State Librarian	1930
Michigan			
Reports .....	. . .	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	248
*Advance parts .....	. . .	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State	1929
Minnesota			
Reports .....	. . .	Lavallee Law Book Co., St. Paul..	181
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
Mississippi			
Reports .....	. . .	E. W. Stephens Publ. Co., Columbia, Mo.	157
Session laws	Even years	Secretary of State	1930
Missouri			
Reports .....	. . .	E. W. Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia, Mo.	323
App. Reports .....	. . .	E. W. Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia, Mo.	223
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
Montana			
Reports .....	. . .	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	87
Session laws	Odd years	State Publishing Co.....	1929
Nebraska			
Reports .....	. . .	State Librarian	119
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	Extra 1930
Nevada			
Reports .....	. . .	Secretary of State.....	52
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Spec. 1928 & Reg. 1929
New Hampshire			
Reports .....	. . .	C. D. Hening, Lancaster, N. H., Reporter	83
*Advance parts .....	. . .	C. D. Hening, Lancaster, N. H., Reporter	
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929 & Spec. 1927

Publication	Dates of regular sessions	Source	Latest vol. to appear
New Jersey			
Law Reports .....	...	Soney & Sage, Newark, N. J.....	105
Equity Reports .....	...	Soney & Sage, Newark, N. J.....	103
Miscellaneous Reports .....	...	Soney & Sage, Newark, N. J.....	8
Advance parts covering above .....	...	Soney & Sage, Newark, N. J.....	
Session laws	Annual	Secretary of State.....	1930 & Add. laws
New Mexico			
Reports .....	...	Clerk of Supreme Court.....	34
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
			Reg. & Spec.
New York			
Reports .....	...	J. B. Lyon Co., Albany.....	253
App. Div. Repts.....	...	J. B. Lyon Co., Albany.....	230
N. Y. Miscellaneous... ..	...	J. B. Lyon Co., Albany.....	137
*Advance parts covering all the above... ..	...	J. B. Lyon Co., Albany.....	
State Department Reports .....	...	
and *adv. parts .....	...	J. B. Lyon Co., Albany	39
N. Y. Supplement and* adv. parts....	...	West Pub. Co.	245
Appellate Courts Digest .....	...	Current Law Publ. Service, Albany, N. Y.	4
Session laws	Annual	J. B. Lyon Co., Albany.....	1930
North Carolina			
Reports .....	...	Secretary of State.....	198
*Advance parts .....	...	Secretary of State.....	
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
North Dakota			
Reports .....	...	Lawyers Co-op. Pub. Co., Rochester, N. Y.	59
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
Ohio			
Reports .....	...	The F. J. Heer Printing Co., Columbus.	121
App. Reports .....	...	The F. J. Heer Printing Co., Columbus.	35
Advance parts .....	...	Ohio Law Bulletin and Reporter, Cincinnati	
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
Oklahoma			
Reports .....	...	Harlow Publishing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.	145/146
Criminal Reports .....	...		41
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
			Reg. & Spec.
Oregon			
Reports .....	...	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	133
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
Pennsylvania			
State Reports .....	...	Geo. T. Bisel & Co., Philadelphia... ..	301
Superior Court Repts. ....	...	The Telegraph Press, Harrisburg... ..	99
District and County Reports .....	...	Howard W. Page, Philadelphia....	13
Advance parts for all the above .....	...	
Session laws	Odd years	Bureau of Publications.....	1929
Philippines			
Reports .....	...	Bureau Insular Affairs, Washington.	52
Public laws .....	...	Bureau Insular Affairs, Washington.	24
Porto Rico			
Reports .....	...	Bureau Insular Affairs, Washington.	35
Advance parts .....	...	Secretary-Reporter, San Juan.....	
Session laws	Annual	Bureau Insular Affairs, Washington.	1930

Publication	Dates of regular sessions	Source	Latest vol to appear
Rhode Island			
Reports .....	...	State Librarian	50
Superior Court .....	...	Pub. by Rhode Island Law Record, Providence, R. I.	2 6
Rescript, 1917-18			
Decisions			
Acts and Resolves....	Annual	State Librarian	1930
Public laws	Annual	State Librarian	1930
South Carolina			
Reports .....	...	R. L. Bryan, Columbia, S. C.....	158
*Advance parts .....	...	R. L. Bryan, Columbia, S. C.....	
Session laws	Annual	State Library	1930
South Dakota			
Reports .....	...	State Publ. Co., Pierre, S. D.....	54
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	Spec. 1927 & Reg. 1929
Tennessee			
Reports .....	...	E. W. Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia, Mo.	161
Court of Appeals....	...	E. W. Stephens Pub. Co., Columbia, Mo.	11
Session laws	Odd years	Southern Publishers, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.	1929
Texas			
Reports .....	...	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	118
Criminal Reports .....	...	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	113
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929-1930 1st-5th Called
Utah			
Reports .....	...	Arrow Press	72
Session laws	Odd years	Arrow Press, Salt Lake City.....	Spec. 1930
Vermont			
Reports .....	...	State Librarian	101
*Advance parts .....	...	State Librarian	
Session laws	Odd years	State Librarian	Spec. 1927 & Reg. 1929
Virginia			
Reports .....	...	Secy. of Commonwealth.....	154
Session laws	Even years	Secy. of Commonwealth.....	1930
Washington			
Reports .....	...	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	158
Advance parts .....	...	Bancroft, Whitney & Co., San Francisco	
Session laws	Odd years	State Law Librarian	1929
West Virginia			
Reports .....	...	Secretary of State.....	108
Supreme Ct. of App.			
Syllabus Service ..	...	Mrs. G. C. Goff, Charleston	10
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929
Wisconsin			
Reports .....	...	Callaghan & Co., Chicago.....	201
Session laws	Odd years	State Supt. of Pub. Prop'ty, Madison	1st & 2d Spec 1928 & Reg. 1929
Biennial compilation by the State Reviser.	...	State Supt. of Pub. Prop'ty, Madison	1929
Wyoming			
Reports .....	...	Wyoming Labor Journal Publ. Co..	41
Session laws	Odd years	Secretary of State.....	1929 Reg. & Spec.
United States			
Reports .....	...	Govt. Printing Office.....	281
*Advance parts .....	...	Govt. Printing Office.....	
Advance opinions....	...	Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	
Reports L. Ed.....	...	Lawyers Co-op. Pub. Co., Roches- ter, N. Y.....	74
Advance parts .....	...	Lawyers Co-op. Pub. Co., Roches- ter, N. Y.....	
U. S. Supreme Ct.			
Service .....	...	Legal Research Service, Wash, D.C..	
Porto Rico Federal...	...	Lawyers Co-op. Pub. Co., Roches- ter, N. Y.....	13

Publication	Source	Latest vol. to appear
I. C. C.	Govt. Printing Office, Wash., D. C..	165
I. C. C. Valuation Reports	Govt. Printing Office.....	29 & 31
*Advance parts	Govt. Printing Office.....	
Attorney General Opinions	Govt. Printing Office.....	35
*Advance parts	Govt. Printing Office.....	
Aviation reports	United States Aviation Reports, Inc. Baltimore, Md.	1930
Court of Claims	Govt. Printing Office.....	69
Comptroller General Decisions	Govt. Printing Office.....	9
Customs and Patent Appeals	Govt. Printing Office.....	17, 2v.
Extraterritorial cases.	Chinese American Pub. Co., 25 Nanking Road, Shanghai, China..	2
Federal anti-trust decisions	Govt. Printing Office.....	10
Federal Reporter with *advance parts	West Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minn....	2d Ser. 44
Federal Trade Commission Decisions ..	Govt. Printing Office.....	12
*Advance parts	Govt. Printing Office.....	
Interior Dept. Appealed pension and retirement claims ..	Govt. Printing Office.....	21
Interior Department, Public Lands	Govt. Printing Office.....	51
*Advance parts	Govt. Printing Office.....	
Commissioner of Patents Decision	Govt. Printing Office.....	1929
Tax appeals, Board of.	Supt. of Documents.....	18
*Advance parts	Supt. of Documents.....	
Treasury Decisions ..	Govt. Printing Office.....	57
*Advance parts	Govt. Printing Office.....	

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal published quarterly at New York, N. Y. for April 1, 1931.

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF BRONX

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. C. Rowell, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Vice-Pres. The H. W. Wilson Company, publishers of Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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Editor, ELDON R. JAMES
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THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
Per W. C. ROWELL, Vice-Pres.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, 1931.

[SEAL]

A. LAHEY.
Notary Public, Bronx County, N.Y. Bronx County Clerk's No. 2, Bronx County Register's No. 28-L-33. Certificate filed in Westchester County Commission Expires March 30, 1933.